

ish Ambassador in Berlin, had
received instructions to convey
representations from the British
Legation Office to the German Foreign
Minister. It is claimed that the good
will of the British Ambassador has
resulted in a considerable modifica-
tion of the attitude of the German
Government toward the French pro-
posal to dispatch troops through Ger-
man territory to the area in France

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR	
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER	
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices for foreign countries, prepaid in full, are: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, \$1.00.	
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.	
INDEX FOR JULY 29, 1921	
Business and Finance.....	Page 10
Signs of Greatest Business Activity	
French Feeling on American Tariff	
United States Meat Exporters	
Confidence Needed in World Business	
New Zealand Bank Shows Big Profit	
Editorials.....	Page 14
Caste	
The Wool Situation	
Pastor's Day of Celebration	
Armenia and the Greco-Turkish Conflict	
The Problem of Arousing Interest	
Editorial Notes	
Education.....	Page 13
Latin or No Latin in France	
Adult Education in China	
Geometry Based on Experiment	
Forward Steps in New Education	
Public Schools Today Criticized	
Junior College Standards	
Education Notes	
General News.....	
South Officially Denounces Health Service Program	
Acute Situation Suddenly Arises Among the Allies	
Can South Ireland Place in Ulster?	
Leitiria News for Better Times	
News Summary	
Immigration Law Being Enforced	
President's Plans Are Given at Dinner	
Tasmania's Fish and Whaling Urged	
House Observes Peru's Centennial	
Newspaper Men Favor Conference... 4	
Farmers in Need of a Guarantee... 4	
Supplies for Soldiers Drink Sales Urged... 5	
Treasury Is Voted Blanket Powers... 5	
No Need to Defer Armenian Case... 5	
Continued Rise of Spanish Minister... 6	
Explosion Plotted in Vienna... 6	
Reducing Postal Deficit in Britain... 7	
Affairs of Greece Placed in Jeopardy... 7	
France and the German Sanctions... 7	
Australian Navy Schemes Pending... 11	
Illustrations.....	
Wethered and Hutchison	
An Egyptian Official	
Unveiling of the Washington Statue	
Spain's Surrender	
A Long Island Paedora's Bravery	
Daughter	
Labor.....	
Status of British Non-Union Workers	
Special Articles.....	
The Odd Man on the Plains	
A Schoolhouse on the Plains	
A Revivalist Work	
Scotland and Golf	
Scotland's Gift	
Sporting.....	Page 8
Abraham Lincoln's Birth	
Williams Meets Zengo Shimidzu	
C. F. Mead Shows Splendid Form	
The Home Forum.....	Page 13
Home Notes	
"Daily Supply"	

Officials administered by the international commission. However that may be, a telegram has been received in London conveying the terms of the note which has been sent by the German Foreign Minister to the French Ambassador in Berlin.

Germany Upholds Treaty

The viewpoint taken up by the German Government, relative to the question of the transport of a French division across Germany, the note states, is that there is no intention on the part of Germany to deal with this question exclusively from the legal viewpoint. "In the meantime it has become known," the note said, "that the Supreme Council is going to meet in a few days and will deal with this question. The German Government does not hesitate to state hereby, that it will acknowledge the decision of the Supreme Council."

In authoritative quarters in London the interpretation placed upon the German note is that Germany is entitled under the Treaty of Versailles to refuse the French plan for the transport of troops, but she is willing to submit what she regards as a breach of the Treaty to a decision of the three powers acting collectively either as the Supreme Council or other agency.

Furthermore the German view is understood to be that the acceptance by them of the decision of any one of the powers would be tantamount to a tearing up of the Treaty of Versailles. The report that Great Britain has intervened in a manner calculated to influence the German attitude against France is declared to be absolutely false.

France Stands Firm

Mr. Briand Maintains More Troops Must Be Sent to Silesia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent in Paris, France (Thursday). — It would appear that all has been said that can be said on both sides in the Franco-British conversations respecting the conditions of the conference, but until the British Cabinet has pronounced today the meeting of the Supreme Council still remains somewhat uncertain.

As Mr. Briand dealt with the situation in the Council of Ministers this morning, and is understood to maintain the view which was approved, that reinforcements must precede the conference. Indeed there is a disposition to make this a point of honor for France, who is insulted by the arrogant refusal of Germany to give facilities of transport. But, of course, the sending of soldiers is regarded as a good deal more than a matter of honor; it is held to be an essential guarantee of security. It is also in some sense symbolic.

Mr. Briand, having been informed by the French Ambassador at London that the British Government is deliberating on the question, stated that the French Government considered that the French Government would be taking today. France must wait the British reply. Therefore a fresh ministerial session will take place tomorrow at the Elysee to examine the British response. Not until after this has been done will the conference become a certainty.

France is placed in an extremely delicate situation, feeling that in some measure the German and British contentions are similar. It is not easy for her to make further concessions. The idea that America, without committing herself to any responsibility should play a prominent part in the conference, and endeavor to act as a sort of arbitrator, has been lately taken up in unofficial circles, and it is indeed scarcely doubtful that the presence of Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador in London, will be of great weight. It is possible that he may be more than a silent observer, and may bring exceedingly useful aid to the European statesmen. The commission of experts came into being today.

MINISTER TO CHINA WANTS "OPEN DOOR"

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, former president of Cornell University, recently appointed Minister to China, arrived here yesterday to await the sailing tomorrow of the steamer Nanjing, which will take him to his new post. The "open door" and the territorial integrity of China are Dr. Schurman's policies, he said.

"We are the best liked nation in China today because of our unselfishness," he said. "But if we forget that unselfishness, we will lose our position." China is casting out the old educational systems and installing new ones, and in this and other forward movements she is being helped greatly by the 10,000 Christian missionaries in the country. Applied sciences, technology and scientific agriculture are the three great educational subjects she needs most of all.

BRITAIN FIXES DATE FOR END OF THE WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. — WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday). — It was officially announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the date of the termination of the war, except as regards Turkey, will be September 1 next.

NO RATE REDUCTION

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut. — E. J. Pearson, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, says that a general reduction in freight rates is not contemplated at the present time. The answer was in reply to questions as to whether his company would cut rates in order to cope with motor truck competition.

PRESIDENT'S PLANS ARE GIVEN AT DINNER

Republican Representatives Are Informally Told of Administration's Policies — Democrat Attacks Revenue Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — Over the dinner table at the White House last night, President Harding outlined to leaders of the House who were his guests, the Administration's legislative program for the remainder of the session, and asked of them the closest kind of cooperation in putting it through without delay.

The \$4,000,000,000 tax bill, which the President informed Senate leaders at a similar conference on Tuesday night must be passed before the permanent tariff bill is taken up in the upper house, was the chief topic of discussion. It is the feature of the program that will strike a snag in the House, as any attempt to jam through the revenue bill within a week, as the President would like to see done, will meet with strong opposition from both sides of the chamber.

That part of the Administration's program relating to the railroads is already being put into shape by Samuel E. Winslow (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, the chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. He is drafting a bill now, carrying into effect the recommendation of the President for refunding the debts due the government from the railroads, and for their financial relief. The bill will be taken by the committee within the next few days.

Committee Chairmen Present

All of the committee chairmen who will have to deal with the various phases of the President's program were invited to the White House for a "round table" discussion of the legislative situation.

Those who attended the conference were Speaker Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming; Joseph W. Fournier of Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, William R. Green of Iowa, Samuel E. Winslow of Massachusetts, Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Martin B. Madden of Illinois, chairman of the Appropriations Committee; James R. Mann of Illinois; Simon D. Fess of Ohio, Philip P. Campbell of Kansas, chairman of the Rules Committee; Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee; Julius Kahn, of California, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, was unable to attend.

Earlier in the day the House engaged in a partisan debate on the President's proposal to speed up consideration of the tax bill. James A. Garner, Representative from Texas, ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, deeply resented it. In a scathing denunciation of the President's conference with Senate leaders as an act that "casts a reflection on the House," he protested that the "rights and privileges of the House were being infringed or neglected by some of its members."

Democrat Denounces Conference. Turning to the Republicans, he shouted "Why are you willing to have your colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee stultify themselves? That is what it means when you permit a bill to go through the House without thorough consideration, with a view to having it revised and made perfect at the other end of the Capitol. It is a stultification of their duties, and it is a neglect of the constitutional requirements and a reflection on this House," said Mr. Garner. "Some leaders hope to put the bill through in a few days after its formal presentation, but plans for handling it in the House have not been fully shaped up."

"What they are going to do is to offer you a bill repealing the excess profits tax, cutting down the surtaxes to four or five brackets, with a limitation of 35 to 35 per cent. They are going to increase your corporation taxes and then they are going to let it rest. Not another tax probably will be included in that bill. And you are expected to depend on the Senate to correct your misdeeds and neglect of the interests of the American people."

Republican Leader Mondell came to the defense of the Ways and Means Committee, declaring it will, in due time, report a bill "which will be considered in the House in such form and manner as may be determined upon after full consideration by the majority in the conference." He declared that the bill that will be sent to the Senate, "will be the best possible product of our judgment," and expressed the opinion that the people would be "quite satisfied" with it.

GREAT GRAIN MOVEMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — Grain and grain products are moving in greater volume than at any time within the past three years "despite the increase in freight rates," said a statement yesterday by the American Railway Association. Between June 4 and July 26, the statement said, 297,881 cars were loaded with grain and grain products, or 67,403 more than during the corresponding period of 1920 and 70,043 more than in 1919.

COMPACT WITH PERU DENIED

BOGOTA, Colombia. — Charges that Colombia was a party to a secret treaty with Peru were denied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in a statement to the Senate on Wednesday. Secret treaties, the Minister declared, belong to the diplomacy of the past. A bill framed with a view to bringing

about economies in government expenditures is under discussion by Congress. Introduced by the Liberals, it proposes the amalgamation of several legations and other reductions of expenditures.

VOCATIONAL LESSONS FOR HAWAIIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California. — Vocational education is to be introduced in the Hawaiian Islands by the Administration of Wallace R. Farrington, new Governor of Hawaii, who passed through San Francisco recently, on his way to assume the duties of his new post. To a correspondent he said:

"I have no hobbies to try out and no untried theories in government with which I want to experiment. I am, however, deeply interested in vocational education as an aid to industry and commerce, and I am going to endeavor to install a vocational educational system in the islands while I am Governor. Shortage of labor and the decrease in the price of sugar have created a situation which will require the best endeavors of the business men and the territorial officials of Hawaii to eliminate. We must trim our sails and cut governmental expenses to the minimum during the period of readjustment through which the Hawaiian Islands, like all the rest of the world, are passing. Virtually all the revenues of the territorial government are derived from income taxes. The income of our people is derived mainly from sugar, and you can see at once that the Hawaiian Government must enter a period of retrenchment, and enter it immediately. In order to help in this retrenchment, we are going to put in the budget system, just as soon as I reach Honolulu."

WESTERN FISHERMEN REACH AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN DIEGO, California. — Announcement that American, Portuguese, and Italian albacore fishermen have virtually reached an agreement with the members of the San Diego Fish Packers Association regarding a price to be paid for albacore during the remainder of the season, was made here recently by Ray Hawley, president of The American Protective Fishermen's Association of this port. Mr. Hawley said that the fishermen agreed to lower their demand for albacore delivered at the cannery wharves for several reasons. Chief among these was the realization that 1500 cannery workers are idle here because of the failure of the cannery and fishermen to reach an agreement.

Preparations are completed by all of San Diego's tuna canneries to begin operating in the very near future, and it is expected that a big fleet of albacore boats will put out to sea within the next few days.

GERMANY OWES FOR AMERICAN TROOPS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — Germany owed the United States up to April 30, last, \$240,744,511 for maintenance of American troops on the Rhine. Secretary Weeks sent the figures to the Senate yesterday in answer to a resolution by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho.

The total cost of the American occupation forces, December 18, 1918, to April 30, the last date for which accounts were available, was placed at \$275,324,128.

There are now 500 officers, 13,241 enlisted men and 54 nurses in German territory, Secretary Weeks stated.

The resolution was understood to be preliminary to agitation for return of the troops.

SHIPPING OFFICER ORDERED SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana. — Smith E. Reynolds, United States shipping commissioner for the port of New Orleans, was suspended under civil service rules at the close of business Wednesday on charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty, and is given 30 days to answer the charges. The suspension was made following an investigation by Assistant Secretary of Commerce C. H. Ruston, who arrived in New Orleans Wednesday morning to inspect various government departments.

SWISS TO DECIDE PERUVIAN OIL DISPUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday). — The Peruvian Government, in agreement with the Swiss Government, has asked Switzerland to arbitrate in the dispute between Peru and a British company whose headquarters are in Canada, concerning the area of the oil bearing districts in Peru worked by the British company. The Peruvian Government contests the area in question.

BRITISH COAL OUTPUT NOW NEARING NORMAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. — LONDON, England (Thursday). — The output in British coal mines is making a rapid return to normal conditions, since work was resumed at the end of June, and the output for the week ending July 16 reached 3,927,500 tons, as against 3,660,000 tons for the week ending March 26, the last full week before the stoppage commenced on April 1.

TAXATION OF LAND VALUES IS URGED

House Ways and Means Committee Hears Arguments to Reduce Burden on Industry and to Put It on Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — Taxation of land values in accordance with the provisions of a bill introduced by Oscar E. Keller (R.), Representative from Minnesota, was advocated before the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday by a delegation from the Committee on Manufactures and Merchants on Federal Taxation, with headquarters in Chicago.

The delegation was not alone in urging the incorporation of a land value tax in the Administration's revenue measure, as John S. Goodman of Boston, representing an association of 31,000 merchants with a capital of \$7,000,000,000, also pleaded that taxes be taken from industry and placed on land.

The Keller bill imposes a tax of 1 per cent on the privilege of holding land and natural resources valued in excess of \$10,000 after deducting the value of all improvements. In the case of farms, clearing, drainage and fertility values are classed as improvement values. Moreover, in determining the value of farm lands, the earning power of the soil is taken into consideration so that at least 98 per cent of all actual farmers would therefore be exempt from taxation under the bill.

"The profits of farmers are small," the delegation stated in explanation. "If we were to tax land values so as to make the burden fall on farmers, the effect would be as disastrous as a tax on a factory or any other industry. Farms which have large value will be subject to tax under the bill. Such values and such farms ought to be taxed. But generally speaking, what is known as the average farm in America will pay no tax. The bulk of our land values is not in farms, but in cities, and in land containing timber, minerals, oil and gas. Billions of dollars worth of lands containing valuable deposits of coal, oil, and minerals are held out of use because such values are not adequately taxed."

The delegation told the committee that it did not expect the discussion to end here.

"If we are correctly informed, it is the purpose of the Administration to enact a revenue bill which, with what ever good intent on your part, will not relieve business and industry at all."

AMERICAN OATH ENDS BRITISH CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York. — British subjects who file their intention of becoming American citizens are neither Britons nor Americans until they receive their naturalization papers two years later, according to a recent ruling of the British Embassy, which refuses to issue to such persons passports for travel abroad during that interim.

Two men from Newark, New Jersey, one a native of Scotland, the other of Ireland, who had declared their intentions of becoming American citizens, were recently denied passports to visit their former homes on the ground that since they had filed declarations in which they had sworn to renounce all allegiance to King George V, the protection of the king was automatically removed.

William Goudie, an employee of the Prudential Insurance Company, who had planned to visit his mother in Scotland, asked if he could become a full-fledged British subject again by renouncing his primary oath of declaration, but was told that such action would carry no weight with the consulate and would only delay his being

coming an American citizen. Meanwhile the passport was denied him and he finds himself in the position of a man without a country.

Philip Kennedy of Ireland, who had also taken out his first American citizenship papers but had decided to take his family back to Ireland to live, was also told that he could return to Ireland only as an American citizen and over there could be made a British subject again by the usual naturalization method.

Mr. Goudie charges that the British Government's refusal to recognize the American law that applicants for citizenship are still British subjects until finally naturalized, seems highly insulting to the United States. At the British Consulate, R. D. Macrae, vice-consul, said that no exceptions could be made to any ruling of the Imperial Foreign Office and that he thought that the United States should in some way give temporary protection to such persons, as it did during the war.

ST. LOUIS REGULATIONS FOR AIRPLANE FLYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri. — Nelson Cunniff, director of public welfare, has announced plans for the regulation of airplane flights over St. Louis, so as to protect citizens from injury through airplane accidents. Mr. Cunniff says it is his idea to prohibit stunt flying over any section of the city: to forbid pilots from flying at an altitude lower than 1000 feet over the residence district, and lower than 5000 feet over the business section; and to compel pilots to carry insurance to the sum of \$15,000 or \$25,000, to cover damages to property and loss of life or injury to anyone through an accident.

Hundreds of complaints have been received by city officials concerning airplanes flying at low altitude, and there have been several recent accidents.

ABUSE OF HORSES IN PLAYS IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SANTA FE, New Mexico. — The women's civic organization of this city, known as the Woman's Board of Trade, has requested the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to take up the matter of indiscriminate use of horses in the moving pictures.

In a certain well-known play it is pointed out for example, that a horse rolls over and over down a precipitous hillside covered with snow, and appears unquestionably injured as it lies at the bottom.

This is only one of many instances, according to the Woman's Board of Trade, of the practice of motion picture makers of abusing the animals employed in their productions, to the point of cruelty where the society ought to interfere.

FARMERS GRASP STUDY OPPORTUNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota. — Twenty-nine thousand one hundred and sixteen farmers and their wives and children attended the 181 farmers' short courses held in South Dakota during the last year under the auspices of the South Dakota Agricultural College extension service. There was an average attendance of 180.8 at each meeting.

This work is carried on in unorganized countries, on the Indian reservations and in countries not employing county agricultural agents. H. E. Dawes was in charge of this work until his recent resignation. The short courses will be continued by the extension service.

LARGE APPLE CROP

AUGUSTA, Maine. — The apple crop in Maine this year will be a bumper one, State Horticulturist Frank H. Dudley said today. He believes conditions are favorable for a big crop and that the fruit will be sent to markets where it never before has been seen.

HOUSE OBSERVES PERU'S CENTENNIAL

Ambassador Pezet Presents Miss Alice Robertson, Speaker When Commission Was Appointed, With Bouquet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — The one hundredth birthday of the Republic of Peru was observed in the House of Representatives yesterday with an exchange of courtesies between House leaders and Ambassador F. A. Pezet.

Miss Alice Robertson (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, was presented with a bouquet by Ambassador Pezet in appreciation of her services to Peru as Speaker pro tem during the passage of the resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to represent the United States at the celebration to be held shortly in honor of Peru's centennial. Ambassador Pezet referred to Miss Robertson as the first woman in the annals of history to preside in the parliament of a great nation. The bouquet was presented to her "as a token of our respect and admiration for the great American democracy, the beacon light which guides the other free nations of America."

RATES FIXED UNDER ACCEPTED FRANCHISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

STOUX FALLS, South Dakota. — Holding that a utility corporation cannot charge more nor a city demand a reduction of rates fixed under the 1903 law on franchises, Judge James D. Elliott of the United States Court in this city, filed a decision in regard to the Water & Power Company vs. the City of Hot Springs. The effect will be that the rates fixed under accepted franchises of that law cannot be changed during the life of the franchise.

It will govern the Watertown, South Dakota, case, as this was referred to by Judge Elliott. It was held that the special charter, such as the one under which Watertown operated, was the same as the law of 1903 in application.

The decision holds that the passage and acceptance of the franchise in August, 1915, was a contract, not subject to be impaired by either party. The arguments in the case were held in the Federal Court here June 24.

MEXICO DECLARED FULLY PACIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana. — Juan B. Delgado, the new Minister from the Republic of Mexico to Colombia, recently passed through New Orleans on his way from Mexico City to Bogota to assume his diplomatic duties.

Mr. Delgado has served Mexico in a diplomatic capacity for many years. He has been Mexican Consul-General in Nicaragua, Secretary of the Mexican embassies at Madrid and Rome, and more recently special envoy to the Central American Republics. He was one of the leaders of the Madero revolution, and has always been identified with the element in that country that has worked and fought for freedom from dictatorship and oppression. He was secretary of the former Vice-President Pinos Suarez, who was assassinated with President Francisco Madero about 10 years ago.

"There is absolutely no sign of any revolution against President Obregon in Mexico today," Mr. Delgado told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "Excepting the opposition of a small number of malcontents, and possibly two or three parties of bandits in isolated parts of the country, Mexico is entirely tranquil and united."

"There is no Bolshevism in Mexico at all, but recently some of the wealthy citizens have accused General Calles of being in sympathy with the Bolsheviks because he is seeking to help the poor people of the country and better their condition. The entire Obregon Government is working for the same purpose, and some of the wealthy, who in the past have oppressed the poor, and who still try to keep them in bondage, have become angry because they are no longer able to force the poor to work for them for nothing."

PAYMENT OF OLD CLAIMS ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York. — Revival of the agitation for payment of the claims dating from the last few years of the eighteenth century, when the French, conducting a private warfare against the world during the process of the French Revolution, seized or destroyed 898 vessels of the United States, and later entered into an agreement with the United States Government by which each agreed to assume the claims conceded to be due its citizens from the other nation concerned, was inaugurated by the entry of an order in the Supreme Court recently.

The order appointed Bernard Cowen trustee for two old insurance companies, the United Fire Insurance Company, formed in 1798 and dissolved in 1817, and the Columbian Insurance Company, declared insolvent in 1814, for the purpose of prosecuting claims against the United States under this agreement on behalf of the descendants of the original stockholders of the companies. It was obtained on the application of Philip Rhinelander, a descendant of William Rhinelander, one of the original stockholders of the United, and William J. Miller, another descendant of a stockholder, and others. The claims already have been allowed in part, and were acted upon favorably by the United States Court of Claims, but before Congress appropriated the money for payment, the trustee then acting, John N. A. Griswold, passed away, in 1909, and nothing has been done since.

STATIONS FOR TOURISTS. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. — SANTA BARBARA, California. — Plans are being made for rest stations on the many mountain trails of the chain of mountains that encircle this city. It is estimated that at least 20 such stations could be built within a radius of 50 miles of Santa Barbara. The stations will be supplied with ranger telephones, under the protection of the forest rangers.

The August Sale of

FURS

MONTHS have been spent by Higbee Fur Experts in assembling this, the choicest and largest collection of rare furs we have ever displayed—a collection embracing every authentic new Fashion note Paris has evolved for the 1921-22 season.

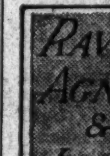
PRICES Are the Lowest They Have Been For Years and Positively Cannot Be Duplicated After August 31st.

The Higbee Co.
CLEVELAND

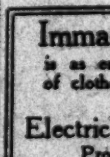


Davis
"Good Clothes"

For Men, Women, Boys
Include Only the Well Tailored Garments of Unquestionable Merit
327-335 Euclid, Cleveland, O.



RAWLINGS
AGNEW
&
LANG
Men's Clothing -
Furnishings and Hats
Our Monday Specials Afford
Uncommon Values—Watch for them



Immaculate Laundering
is as essential as correct selection
of clothes, to the carefully dressed
man or woman
Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
Proe 2335 Cleveland

Chisholm's
Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue
322 Superior Avenue, N. E.
CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and
Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

ATTRACTIVE readjustment prices
prevail on all goods, consisting
of Furniture of the better make.

Oriental & Domestic
Rugs and Draperies

THE KOCH COMPANY
10007-10009 Euclid Ave., Cleveland
Opposite East 100th Street

The B. Dreher's Sons Co.
PIANOS

Pianola Players
Vocalion Talking Machines
1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND



ALL
SENNIT
STRAWS

3

From \$5, \$6, \$7

PANAMA HATS

Were \$10 \$7.50 \$10.50 \$12.50 \$35

\$6 \$8 \$9 Were \$10 \$12 \$18.50

LEGHORN HATS

Several weeks left for Straws
Get a fresh one and look trim

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET

"The Old House with The Young Spirit"

BOSTON

The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd!

Aunt Betsy

I knew Aunt Betsy well before I ever met her.

She was one of three prim young women in an old-fashioned photograph that hung in an ivory frame beside my mother's dressing-table. Aunt Betsy, Aunt Hannah, and my grandmother, young Eliza then, all three with their hair looped low, brows bare and noble, though not so towering as George Eliot's. Young Eliza had the tip of an auburn showing, though it was not the fashion. Aunt Betsy, you could tell at a glance, would never stoop to such gewgaws.

All three sat in the photograph, hands clasped neatly upon their laps. Aunt Betsy's shoulders were square, square at a time when every man's shoulders sloped gracefully, as if Nature had known beforehand that Schus would be the fashion in the sixties.

I would always ask about that shy, will creature at the left first, brushing thick lashes sideways as she looked a little anxiously, not at the camera, but toward her older sister. "Your grandmother" would be my answer, an answer I never quite believed, so remote that girlish beauty seemed from the comfortable dispenser of doughnuts and fuchsia slips, and tatted, and gray kittens, and peppermints, and hemstitched aprons, and colored pocket handkerchiefs that she was the institution granddama I knew by more than picture. Then I would skip the forbidding central figure, and put my finger on the twinkling creature to the right with a smile at her throat, and a wisp of hair just out of place in spite of the silk net over her loops. That was Hannah.

And then a little breathlessly, "Mother, quick, tell us about Aunt Betsy."

I can't explain to you. It seemed somehow a liberty to pry into her affairs. One can gossip easily about a townsman or a thrush, about an Eliza or a Hannah, but to speak forthwith of some one quite easily "not be so sure," said Mother, "be your Aunt Betsy, your Aunt Elizabeth Adeline Nineveh, Miss Tibbets." It took my breath away yet just to roll the name out.

"And why was she called that, Mama?"

"We never knew. Your great-grandmother named her upon it. The Nineveh seemed unkind and your great-grandfather objected, and the neighbors made the most of it. It was a peculiar name, but I don't think it had the least to do with the making of Aunt Betsy. Though it may, now. Come to think of it, have been that very name that set her off investigating when she was a girl." Yes, really, it may have been a search for the history of Nineveh that set her off as a child of six, through the books on her father's library shelves.

She was precocious. She had discarded Mother Goose at three. She took up the lives of the saints at six, and went straight on through the dustiest histories, and Bacon's essays. John Donne was a favorite author, and she used to chant his sermons in the garden for the sheer love of the tune of them, the rolling drums, and the claxon horns in his vasty perorations. Then she quieted down, and amused herself with Euclid when the other girls were learning the organ and rolling hoops and making pretty samplers with honey cross stitch flowers on them.

She captured the village schoolhouse at 16 in the most unlikeliest of manners. Her sisters blushed for her, and her mother, too. But I have always suspected her mother, though, may have been secretly proud. What Betsy did was coach a half dozen small boys in the garden. There are knife marks yet in the gazon, Tom Perkins' initials, Judge Perkins be become, and Willy West's—Admiral West's. And then she contrived that her six should have a spell-down against the whole school. It was a Napoleonic campaign, a Metternich contrivance, that brought off the celebrated spell-down, when the six from the lower fifth beat the whole school, and Betsy Tibbets, Betsy Nineveh Tibbets, sat in the corner with her black eyes, bright and her nose like a hawk, just being proud of them. She had made those six into demons for facts, they simply rolled out information from their boyish tongues. They seemed to have their breeches pockets full of dates, they habited American history, and the longest words were just "facts" to them.

Nick Goodbody, who had the school that term and had meant to keep it until he read himself up to the bar, lost his temper and said if Betsy Tibbets wanted to teach the school she could, and good riddance to a horrible cramping school marm who went off behind a fellow's back. And Betsy spoke up, in a voice as soft as the west wind—her voice, said her mother gratefully, was as ladylike as anyone's and in fact a sweet lot more so—and said she would and when should she begin. And the Rev. Smith Well-burn, who was president of the school board, clasped his knee and said, when would she like to begin, and would she train the whole school, and

couldn't we have a spell-down against all the neighboring counties.

Betsy took over Nick's school and ran it like a beehive. I don't know that she was very popular then, but she has been mentioned often enough since by a governor and judge, two or three and any number of prominent citizens as the "making of them." She taught them how to work and, having taught them, insisted upon their practicing the art.

But the school, once conquered, was to her but a knoll from which she surveyed more fields yet to conquer. Abruptly she resigned, and set upon the pianoforte. They say that she practiced before cock-crow, and, erect at the keyboard, performed prodigies of scale running. Now the town likes these, pleasant things done with a finger or two upon an organ, as accompaniment to the display of some popular tenor. Betsy was obdurate. She commanded her fellow musicians to classical music, and assembled the townsfolk who craved for more tenor and tunes, and presented them with quartets instrumental, faithfully rendering Bach.

Then as suddenly she ceased. The prairie schooners were moving westward to California. O day before railroads, when little wagon boats sailed toward the happy isles across mountains, and over leagues of Kansas grass, how brightly you shone for many! Betsy of the Mississippi Valley!

They say that Elizabeth Adeline Nineveh, from the moment she heard that Judge Lester was going to head a fleet of 20 wagons bound for Alameda County, thought of nothing but bonnets. She put on her best, with a plume that curled under her chin, and she favored the judge with the most marvelous information. She discussed learnedly on wagon springs, she devised neat lists of stocks required. She was angel and fury in her skill at reducing his friends' baggage to the necessary minimum. Oh, those pioneering days, when the settlers of old would use sentiment instead of sense in planning their equipments. The judge was charmed. It is rumored that he was one of those who had made fine jokes about the high hand of Betsy, and the lost maiden from some tartar tribe. Now he liked it. He liked it even when she told him she would consent to take the journey all across to Alameda County, and as Mrs. Judge Ben Lester. Betsy went off, as stiff and triumphant as the wagon seat with her husband's driver (she was lecturing him on the handling of mules), as ever she had been on her piano stool.

Oh, the stories of Betsy Nineveh are legion. One more—just one more. She was a great stock raiser, and she read law on the side, and was wont to advise the farmers on what to say to their lawyers, and lawyers on what to say to the judges. When she came back east in the late '80's, men joked with Duggan, the Mayor, who liked his job, and said, "You can turn the town over, now, Dug." It was then I first saw her. Straight she was. Not a wooden soldier could be straighter, stiffer. I remember the first remark I ever heard her make. She had been gone when I was brought in with my grandmother to see the Lester cousins. They were all busy, even the smallest, making patchwork quilts, doing Latin prose, scouring silver that seemed to me the shiniest silver in the world. But their mother was out. She came in late in twilight, driving back in her horse and buggy, after a day's journey forth advising the farmers on law and crops and domestic matters, and she interrupted my grandmother and the Judge in a long discussion of Susan B. Anthony. "Oh la," said Aunt Betsy, "why do you fret about these women's rights agitators. Noisy females," she said. "I never listen to a word they say." And the Judge, relieved, smiled and said nothing. Do you know, he believed her.

Pastel Ranges of the West

July is the time when the cattle ranges of Northern California and Nevada are lovely in their pastel coloring. The predominant tints are the silvery gray and light purple of the sage brush. Intermingled with these shades are patches and streaks of lavender caused by the drooping heads of what the cowboys call June grass. This is colorful only after it is dried by the sun and the winds sweeping over this semi-arid section. A single plant, when pulled up by the roots, seems absolutely devoid of color. Just a scantily foliaged stalk tipped by thin clusters of seed pods; but massed closely together, the June grass lends a distinct and lovely shade of lavender to the hills and table lands.

Surviving the first few weeks of the summer season are the hardy sunflowers and Indian pinks, their gay yellows and reds subdued and merging into the pastel scheme of the desert setting. The blue of lupin is also seen, but its brilliancy does not long withstand the fading effects of the sun, which is as it should be, to harmonize with the softened tones of the general background.

Riding across a wide stretch of sage brush flats, the eye travels far ahead and rests upon a bulking mountain. At first it seems bare and forbidding, then the silver and gray and faint purple of the sage are distinguishable; a few stunted junipers stand out darkly against this background and then by degrees the other colors attract the eye and the first joyous impression gives way to the dreamy discovery that the mountain is aquiver with a great variety of remarkable tints.

In such fashion does this range country grow upon one. The cowboys will point out to you, with discerning and artistic approval, the beauty lurking in a dry arroyo, the lovely tints edging an alkali lake, the charm enveloping a group of desert hills—all done in pastel colors.

A SCHOOLHOUSE ON THE PLAINS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The schoolhouse appeared to stand utterly alone in a boundless immensity. On all sides the bare plains stretched to the horizon, treeless, flat, characterless, so devoid indeed, of any suggestion of undulation, that as I approached the tiny wooden building I felt as if I were treading upon the actual crust of the terrestrial globe. Even on the Libyan Desert and the Sahara, on the Alps and the Carpathians, even on the apex of Yeuvius, I had never had this strange, overwhelming sensation of coming face to face with primeval nature.

At the same time, however, I experienced a delightful sense of freedom and security. Here, where distance had no visible beginning nor end, there were no corners round which friend or foe might suddenly bear down upon me. Even a coyote or a creditor could have been detected miles away on these plains, where there was nothing but sunshine and sky and a grass so fine and short that Lucretius would have dubbed it "restful hair." I might have walked for days and I might have stumbled over nothing but a prairie dog, heard nothing but the wind.

The schoolhouse was little more than a protuberance on the face of the globe, a ridiculous incongruity. It represented a remote nation's desire to teach concrete facts about a world that seemed utterly unrelated to this bare solitude where geography, latitude and longitude and even history had no visible application. Or was it, perhaps, the well-considered nucleus of a "thriving" American city that existed as yet only on the blueprints of some promoter in the east?

As I drew nearer, I saw a diminutive beily poised aloft and a low fence, which apparently had been put there to prevent the building slipping off the smooth, closely shaven earth. There was a line of lean ponies tethered to the fence. A moment later I noticed a still leaner boy coming out of nowhere, approaching the lonely school with a book in his hand. The breeches and sleeves of the boy's costume had not kept pace with his growth and threatened to leave knees and elbows bare before the owner achieved geometry or the parsing stage of American education. Impelled to offer him some sort of companionship in the void, I stopped and asked him whence he came. He pointed northwest by north and said: "Over there, at the ranch."

No path across the wild, northwest by north! Not a habitation visible. I wanted to answer: "But where's the candy store and the swimming pool? Where do you buy your marbles and fireworks for the Fourth? What kind of boy's life can you lead in a spot like this?" But he wouldn't have understood, and so I fell back on commonplaces. I said:

"What's this town—er—village called?"

A feeble intelligence came into his eyes.

"Hope," he said.

"Well, where's Hope?" I thought I had cornered him.

"Right over there!" he said, kicking his foot out westward.

I walked to the top of a hillock and looked. My range of vision must have taken in some thirty odd miles of wilderness, but for all I saw I might as well have looked across the South African veldt for New York.

"Why isn't the school in Hope—there?" I asked, imitating his pedantic pointing. He laughed.

"Dunno! Guess it blew here," he said.

Just then the schoolhouse disgorged its brood. A dozen boys and girls stared at me over the fence as though I were a curiosity. Anywhere else they would have "burst" forth with a whoop. But of what use here to hurry out of doors? What fun could there be in playing pranks or games in a country that had a wide, open stare like that of the Cheshire cat? With many a mile to tramp or ride each day to and from home, "out of school hours," could not have had much merriment or meaning to them. There was more freedom in the confined area of the schoolroom than on so vast a playground as the plains. How could they play puss in the corner or hunt the slipper, or tag on an expanse that was devoid of all handy landmarks? Hide and seek was a futile pursuit: the only thing anyone could hide behind was the schoolhouse, and since all of them must hide there, the game would be over before it started.

Probably these boys had never seen a city or a department store, had never walked down a street hung with fairy, evening lights. The little girls had never known the delight of flattening their noses against a windowpane, to gaze into the chins eyes of dolls that extended chubby, pink arms for the next purchaser. Probably none of these children had ever "gone away for the holidays," ever attended a child's party, or wandered down a leafy lane to gather apple blossoms or wild violets. They had, doubtless, often enough seen a wildcat or a coyote prowling round the schoolhouse.

The children were going home. They clambered silently in threes and fours to the backs of their ponies which, pounded by a double row of dangling bells, topped leisurely across the trailless plains toward—what?

The lank boy, in outgrown breeches, lingered to tighten his rope bridle.

"Where's your ranch?" he asked.

"Mine? . . . I haven't one!"

"Huh!" He stared with unconcealed scorn.

"I live in the East," I exclaimed.

"In a splendid great city where there are libraries and theaters and motion pictures and processions and trolley cars and circuses and football!"

"Huh! Where's your horse?" He was climbing to the saddleless back.

"Horse? . . . I haven't one. But

where I live we have sailboats and gardens and automobiles and skyscrapers. When you grow up—"

He looked at me commiseratingly.

"Who wants gardens and skyscrapers? When I grow up, I'm going to have a ranch. See!"

And knocking his bare heels on his shaggy steed, he made slowly off toward the horizon line.

A REVIVALIST WORK

In the British Museum

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The British Museum has recently acquired by purchase a very interesting work of Egyptian sculpture of the twenty-sixth dynasty. This is a carving in soft white limestone of a single figure standing upright with his left foot advanced, and holding in his hands, which hang straight down at his sides, a scroll of some sort. On the pedestal and marble support which runs up the back there is writing which serves to tell us that the original whom this statue commemorates was a sculptor-priest under the reign of Psammetichus and a keeper of the tombs of the kings.

The most interesting thing about this figure is that it is a "revivalist" work. At first sight it would appear to belong to the same period as the figure of An-Kheft-Ka (number 33 in the British Museum). But this is not so, as number 33 belongs to the fourth dynasty, about 3500 years before the Christian era, and 3000 years before the work in question.

Closer inspection, in the view of known data, reveals that the latter work is not only "revivalist," but shows the characteristics of "revivalist" work of all time all the world over. The older work is archaic, the new one a piece of archaism. The former is hardly conscious of its limitations, the latter does not merely accept, but demands them, just as some young ambitious tyro in a thrill of admiration for, say, Matisse, believing distortion to be the principal, as it is to him the most obvious virtue of that master, will introduce distortions into his own work, so has the artist of the "Priest of Psammetichus" felt a virtue in what he supposed to be the stiffness of An-Kheft-Ka (or he may have seen a really stiff figure of that period) and has improved on it, producing something which is, by comparison, very stiff indeed.

In the modeling, too, the difference in quality is very noticeable. Especially may this be seen in examination of the forearms and knees, in the earlier work, so quick and sensitive, in the later rather fumbling and hesitant, the left leg being very poor. The head, however, is beautifully done, the treatment of the hair (or wig) is exactly similar to that of the fourth dynasty figures. The face is richly modeled and very pleasing as, in spite of what it suffers by comparison, is the whole sculpture. Perhaps more pleasing than anything else.

However charming from an aesthetic point of view, it is, perhaps, more interesting still as raising the question of what a civilization will do when it finds itself working any branch of its activities to a dead end. There is ample evidence to show that a great archaic revival did take place in the arts



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum

An Egyptian official

Of the period of Psammetichus Kings about this period, and a comparison of this figure with, say, the green granite portrait head in the Berlin Museum is an index to the sort of revulsion of feeling that must have taken place. In this light the new purchase is, perhaps, the most interesting exhibit so far accessible to the public in England.

Some Light on Snapshots

Two difficulties in making photographs that a wide traveler is sure to be baffled by for a time, are to be met with respectively on high mountain-tops and in the tropics. On the sides or summits of lofty mountains—say in the Alps—snapshotting can be done by the amateur kodaker under most unusual conditions and adjustments. The writer has several first-class snapshots of sunny, snowy, snow-clad peaks made at 14,000 feet through a diaphragm opening of 64 and 32. Such feats in ordinary attitudes, even in winter, are quite out of the question so far as my experience goes. But there, where light, direct and reflected, is so diffused and the atmosphere so clear, it can be done with success.

In the tropics on clear days, even in the shade, nearly everyone underestimates at first the brightness of the sun, and overexposes his films. Snapshots must be taken very speedily, with a 16 diaphragm opening as a general rule. And, as regards time exposures, only a fraction of temperate zone timing is required. More than two dozen of my choicest pictures were once ruined by overexposure when I had used my favorite fifteenth-second shutter around Saigon and Singapore.

SCOTLAND AND GOLF

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

St. Andrews is the true Mecca of golf. The open championship, the supreme test of the golfing year for amateur and professional, was decided there in the closing days of June, and it could find no more appropriate setting. There are now many golf courses in Britain: some of them, as the St. Andrews caddie satirically observed to me, "are gay lauds" and Glenagles in Perthshire (certainly the finest inland course in the country) is already a strong rival to older resorts. But golf is peculiarly associated with the links, and following the game by the sea has an exhilaration not to be experienced elsewhere.

The vogue of golf is now universal, and the latest competition for the open championship brought together the most cosmopolitan assembly that ever played over the links of St. Andrews. England and Scotland are old rivals in golf, but within recent years, America and France have increasingly entered the lists, and on this occasion Spain and Australia were also represented.

The American contingent was exceptionally formidable. They headed their arrival in Britain by beating a representative team of English golfers, and subsequently at Glenagles, while they failed to capture any of the chief prizes, they proved themselves foemen to be seriously reckoned with. They descended on St. Andrews in force, and sartorially dazzled the natives by the splendor of their raiment. In that respect St. Andrews has its stout conventions. But it was admitted that the Americans adopted a more rational costume than that worn by the native players, and it is not improbable that the American fashion will come into vogue, even on the conservative St. Andrews links. Some of the American players were already familiar with the St. Andrews course, and one of them, Jock Hutchison, learned at least the rudiments of the game there. Jock was a caddie at St. Andrews, and because of that he, of all the invaders, attracted the interest of the crowd.

The preliminary test for open championship at St. Andrews took the form of a qualifying competition, played while necessary to eliminate the "unfit," proved somewhat tedious. It served, however, to prove the caliber of the American players, whose form spread anxiety among the natives. Throughout the qualifying stages, the Americans were conspicuous, and often brilliant, while famous exponents of the game like Duncan, the immediately previous winner of the championship, Vardon, a former champion, Rae and Mitchell, only scraped through. The consistently fine form of the leading American players, and especially of Jock Hutchison, was regarded by shrewd judges as ominous for the native talent. Jock scored a fresh record on the links whereon as a boy he had caddied; Robert Jones, familiarly known as "Bobbie," the youngest of the American team, who entertained by his nonchalance while at play, at one stage led the amateur field.

Notwithstanding industrial strife, the silence that reigned over the pits of mining Fifeshire, owing to the difficulties of travel, St. Andrews was the scene of a vast pilgrimage. The ancient city was thronged, and the visitors found themselves, at some period of the day, on the links. The attendance often reached 20,000, which is excellent for a golf tournament though it would be accounted trivial for a football match. Something of continental gaiety was imparted to the quaint streets of St. Andrews by the brilliantly dressed women; hotels and boarding houses were crowded.

The winning process of the qualifying stage appreciably reduced the field, and Gordon Lockhart of Glenagles, of whom great things had been expected, failed to qualify, while stalwarts like Duncan and Abe Mitchell won through with scores that compared badly with those of Hutchison and Barnes of America. The contest for the championship proper was allotted two days, but Jock Hutchison and Roger Wethered of Oxford University tied with an aggregate of 296 and the final had to be carried on to the following day, when Jock was victorious. Not since 1911, when Vardon proved successful, had there been a tie in the open championship.

The penultimate day at St. Andrews was full of thrills. The old brigade, men like Vardon, Sandy Herd and Abe Mitchell, who for years had maintained the supremacy of British golf, dropped into hopeless positions, and Americans, like Hutchison and Barnes, led the field. It proved especially a bad day for "pauz old Scotland," something of a giving Fiddlers. When play ended in the tie of Hutchison and Wethered, Scotland was already vanquished. Only an amateur, and an Englishman at that, was left to maintain the prowess of Great Britain. At least he failed valiantly.

The formidable bunkers of St. Andrews proved the undoing of some of the best men. Abe Mitchell, the winner of the Glenagles tournament a few weeks earlier, got badly bunkered. Had he been more careful on the greens, he might have retrieved himself, but while probably the most powerful driver among contemporary golfers, Abe is too contemptuous of putting. His contempt does not, however, equal that of Bobby Jones, who shows it in a habit of occasionally putting down the ball with the grip end of his club. The volatile youth is full of surprises, and he was responsible for the most dramatic act in the competition. Throughout the earlier stages Bobby played well, and at one point the championship seemed to be within his grasp. But on the morning after the day when he led the amateur field he displayed wretched form, and getting hopelessly bunkered, and already with a losing total, he peremptorily ordered his caddie to lift the

ball, and with a dramatic gesture, tearing up his scoring sheet, he retired from the lists, and from St. Andrews, and called the following day for the United States.

Jock Hutchison fooled in driving and in putting over a great part of the course, and his ragged play astonished, after his brilliance on the previous day. But Jock took a grip of himself before the round finished. It was an amazing recovery, and maintaining similar brilliant form in the final tussle with Wethered, he ran out winner with a score of 150 against the former's 153, being nine strokes up on the double round.

The ancient who cluster round the St. Andrews Clubhouse were naturally delighted that the blue ribbon of golf had been won by an American player



Topical Press Agency, London
Wethered and Hutchison at the Open Golf Championship at St. Andrews

and especially that the historic links of St. Andrews, where Scottish players had for generations been supreme, had been the scene of the disaster. But while the championship has gone to America, St. Andrews, after all, gains a reflected glory, for Jock Hutchison is the son of a St. Andrews man and was once a caddie on the St. Andrews links. Scotland nationally also shares in the triumph of Jock. The championship goes to America for the first time; but it has been carried there by a Scotsman!

Humor in the Russian Streets

The Russian has a natural sense of humor which often is combined with a perfect complacency. A market woman is selling "wobla," the herring which the Petrograd people have been forced to live on for all these lean years. She calls it "Soviet ham," in a dry, matter of fact way.

Some day this humor may perhaps become dangerous. The Russian people are watching their present rulers and they notice every mistake. Not particularly nagging by temperament, they are slow in finding out there is something wrong, but once they do, they are relentless. You may preach communism to them, but they will make fun of it. "Communism, comu net!" whilst one takes, the other gets nothing, is their short and incisive definition of that doctrine, and "Tsar and pork are better than Lenin and horse flesh" the street boy hums as he goes along.

The famous clowns of the Moscow circus mirror the popular thought. When "Bim" asks "Bom" what he is doing with all the things he is carrying, "Bom" answers he is moving, everybody laughs because the Soviet authorities have a habit of moving their offices. They take possession of a building, turn out its inhabitants and then in a month or so they move on; there is not room enough for the officials are adding to their numbers all the time. Another item is "Bim" and "Bom's" program at the Moscow circus refers to the scarcity of fuel. "Bom" carries a small log and a huge parcel of papers. He explains that the papers are the various certificates and ration cards he has had to get to obtain wood and the miniature log is the proud result of his endeavors.

"Bim" and "Bom" have been thrashed several times by Red soldiers. But the public takes their side and they go on. Jokes coined by them have the widest circulation. The government threatens the circus as a center of counter-revolutionary propaganda and they have taken the curious step of endeavoring to direct unavoidable criticism into legal channels. For this purpose a satirical paper "Bov" has been started, whose chief collaborators are the futurist poet Malakovsk and the extremist leader Bukharin. In its columns the worker may give vent to his indignation against the bourgeois, the Menshevik, the Social Revolutionary, the supporter of the Constituent Assembly, or "the agents of the Entente," to give them their multiple appellatives. There also he may complain of "little deficiencies in the Soviet system."

But even in the loyal "Bov" the close observer may find instructive information. The type this paper holds up to ridicule is the greedy, rapacious, nouveau riche. "What are your children doing, are they serving in governmental offices?" asks one nouveau riche friend to another. "Oh no, why should they, good gracious. They live on their wits," answers the dignified paterfamilias. And so the "Bov" does not lack readers.

The type popular at the present day is clever, he has strong fists. Quite different is he to the hero of the famous paper The Satiricon, the Russian Punch of the reign of Nicholas II. He was a helpless creature, caddid and unsuccessful in whatever he attempted. He was the representative of the idealistic intelligentsia. The up-to-date Russian is made of sterner stuff.

THE SISTERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Clad in a gown of forget-me-not blues, Morning comes smiling with blossoms and dew.
Wrapped in a mantle of flame-colored light,
Evening roams down the gray stairs of the night.

THE INGENUITY OF AN EXPLORER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In order to obtain an accurate description of the route taken through an unknown country there is required an amount of hard and incessant labor, of which few persons have any conception.

For example, William Junker, the Russian explorer, spent five years in endeavoring to trace the course of the River Welle, which lies between the headwaters of the Nile and the Congo, in Africa, with a view to determining the position of the watershed between the two rivers. When he was on the march, he wore a coat designed by himself, having numerous large pockets especially arranged for the handy use of his watch, compass, aneroid, thermometer and notebooks. From one of the buttons of this coat there hung three pencils—one, red, for marking his route; another, blue, for noting the rivers and streams; and the third, black, for recording the time of starting and halting, together with all the more notable incidents of the day's march.

In a little notebook, ruled for the purpose, the exact time of starting was set down and, thereafter, at the end of every five minutes the direction in which he was proceeding was determined by a glance at the compass and carefully noted, while occasionally the readings of the aneroid and the thermometer were taken.

A brook crosses the path. With the blue pencil it is instantly designated, as well as the direction of its current and its estimated breadth and depth. Every change in the character of the country is entered, as from wooded to grass lands, or from desert to fertile soil. The prominent objects met on the way, with their apparent height and distance, are all indicated. So, also, are the names of tribes and other local information.

The time and duration of every halt is carefully kept as it is necessary to know the actual marching time in order to calculate the distance gone. The explorer's average rate was a little more than three miles an hour.

When the night camp was reached, the first duty of the explorer, after supper was to copy all the notes made during the day into a large book—one page, generally, although sometimes two, being used to record a day's march. If the night were clear, the traveler's work would end with an observation for determining the position of the camp. This done, he felt that he had earned his rest.

In this extraordinary manner, Junker traveled on foot 4000 miles through a wild country, a large part of which, of course, had never before been visited by a white man, and the information thus derived was of great value to geographers.

Winning the Summer Appetite

—By Mrs. Knox

EVERY man carries in his memory some salad or dessert of which he is especially fond, and by carefully recording these preferences, as discovered from those who know, I have collected many masculine "favorites"—all made with Knox Sparkling Gelatine.

Many of these dishes—especially those that are listed for summer—are cooling, easily-prepared salads and desserts. There is only room to give one of them here, but others will be sent to you gladly if you will write me for them.

Bavarian Cream

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1/2 cup cold water
2 cups milk
1/4 cup of four eggs
1 cup sugar
1 pint heavy cream, beaten until stiff
1 teaspoonful vanilla

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Make a custard of milk, yolks of eggs and sugar; add soaked gelatine and when mixture begins to thicken, add cream and vanilla. Turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill.

Note: Chocolate Bavarian Cream may be prepared by adding six tablespoons of cocoa, instead of sugar, to the custard of milk, or two squares of melted unsweetened chocolate, to the hot milk.

Strawberry or other Bavarian Fruit Creams may also be prepared from this recipe if strawberry or other fruit pulp is used in place of the milk.

Other Cool Dishes for Hot Days

There are many other dishes that are special favorites with men—cooling, easily-prepared dishes for hot summer days—given in my booklets "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy." Send for them; they will help you in planning cool, time-saving meals this hot summer weather! They are free, just enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and mention your grocer's name. Address—

Mrs. Charles B. Knox
KNOX GELATINE
300 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

Wherever a recipe calls for gelatine—think of KNOX

NEWSPAPER MEN FAVOR CONFERENCE

Japanese Proposal for Meeting
in Washington in Connection
With International Disarmament
Gathering Stirs Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The proposal recently made by Hoshio Mitsuoka, founder of the principal news agency of Japan, for a conference of newspapermen in Washington, as a preliminary to the conference on disarmament and Far East questions, taken in connection with Lord Burnham's proposal for a similar conference in London between American and British journalists has aroused great interest among the press, and newspapermen are discussing the increasing tendency of the press to realize the importance of its functions, and to make an organized effort to assist governments in the settlement of questions of international importance now agitating the world.

"It is particularly fortunate that the proposal for this conference of newspapermen should have come from a source entirely outside of the United States or Great Britain," said William W. Hawkins, president of the United Press Association. "Lord Burnham's proposal for an Anglo-American conference in London might have met opposition, but the fact that the press of the world would necessarily be represented at Washington, as well as the source of the idea, from the other side of the world, makes the plan of great importance."

"We are perhaps less familiar with the Japanese than with other peoples, so far as their press is concerned, and it is this proposal results in a better understanding of this it will prove of great value."

Plan Declared Practical

"Another feature of really great importance is that the plan is practical of accomplishment and easily arranged. The struggle to induce people to come, which is the principal difficulty of most of these conferences, would be wholly unnecessary here. The selection of this time and place for the conference insures the presence of active working newspapermen, as the representatives of the press at the disarmament conference will be the most experienced executives and working correspondents of the world's newspapers. Thus the experience of other conferences, as to newspapermen well know, of degenerating into luncheon, attended by those with money and leisure, wholly lacking authority to put into practice the conclusions reached, would be entirely avoided."

"A matter of even greater importance would be the opportunity afforded to organize a representative to act officially on behalf of the press representatives in taking up with the heads of the disarmament conference any questions in regard to public relations, correction of misstatements, the correction of many of the mistakes made in connection with the Peace Conference, which were responsible for the failure of the people of the United States to appreciate what was being done there."

Question of Methods

"In this connection I have just received a letter from Edward L. Keen, vice president and European manager of the United Press, who was chief of staff of the representatives of the United Press at the Peace Conference, calling attention to this failure, and stating that the real success of the disarmament conference would be wholly dependent on the reaction of the people of the various countries represented to the public announcements of the conference. He says in part:

"A very great many of these mistakes of the Peace Conference are directly traceable to the methods of secret diplomacy. You know how inconsequential and inadequate were the official communications given out in Paris. You also know how various interested statesmen took advantage of this policy of suppression to propagate stuff in their own interests. The public never got complete, accurate and unbiased reports of what went on behind the closed doors of the Council of Ten or later of the Council of Four. The same thing has been true of the subsequent sessions of the Supreme Council."

"It seems to me that the success of this conference will depend largely upon the united popular support given to it in the various countries involved. It is scarcely possible that this support will be forthcoming in the required degree if present methods of publicity in connection with such international gatherings are followed."

Press Clearing House

"This representative committee," continued Mr. Hawkins, "composed of three to seven correspondents of various countries, could furnish effective and definite machinery to handle these questions and insure either the presence of the press or at least all the essential details of the proceedings. They could also act as a sort of clearing house committee, to insure publication of all that each country might want or need. It might also be possible, even in advance of the conference, to organize an international committee to impress, at the organization of the conference, the requirements to insure adequate publicity."

"Journalists are now in a position to exercise the greatest influence on the results of the disarmament conference," said James W. Brown, editor of the Monitor and Publisher. "Mr. Mitsuoka's proposals open wide the opportunity to stir up a strong public opinion in favor of open conclusions"

openly arrived at in connection with the conference. As the newspapers of the world will be fully represented at Washington during the conference, it seems to me it would be better to make the Journalism conference coincident with the main meeting."

Newspaper Men Must Lead

"If we are to accomplish this result, newspapermen must take a strong stand in the lead of the movement. A demand must be made and sustained that all the actions of the conference be taken in the open with no secret diplomacy whatever. Everything must be out in pitiless publicity."

"Other matters that can be accomplished by this conference are the assurance of adequate interpretation of all motives and attitudes of the various governments included in the conference. With European and Japanese and Chinese journalists participating in the sessions, there will be opportunity for all to make clear the real attitude of their representatives. It will also afford an opportunity to promote the interests of the World's Press Congress in Honolulu next winter, and to obtain lower press rates over the Pacific cables, so that Far East news will be more easily obtained and transmitted between the Asiatic nations and the United States, so aiding in the elimination of misunderstandings."

SHIPPING BOARD NEED TO BE MET BY HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Announcement was made yesterday by Martin B. Madden (R.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, that approval of the request for \$125,000,000 to meet the emergency needs of the United States Shipping Board probably would be voted by the committee next Monday or Tuesday.

Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, who appeared before the committee behind closed doors yesterday, unfolded a tale of conditions in the national merchant marine which Mr. Madden said "rivaled a page out of the Arabian Nights." Chairman Madden indicated that Mr. Lasker informed the committee about some conditions which he did not touch upon in his recent public statement and which Congress will have to remedy. The hearings are to be printed and taken up by the full committee Monday morning. Mr. Madden stated, at which time the committee may take a final vote on recommending the emergency appropriation. The Shipping Board is seeking \$300,000,000 in all, and asks an initial payment of \$125,000,000 to take care of imperative needs.

POST OFFICE LISTS FOR CIVIL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Because of complaints that only Democrats were receiving from the Civil Service Commission application blanks with candidates for appointment to postmastercies in various localities may prepare themselves for examination and qualification. Postmaster-General Hayes announced yesterday that an additional list of names now in preparation would be furnished to the commission. The lists now being used by the commission were built up largely from official sources created in the last eight years under the Wilson Administration. Mr. Hayes said, adding that some justification might exist for the complaints. The additional names, however, will merely supplement the list already in use by the Civil Service Commission.

JAMAICA HOLDS UP UNRIPE FRUIT

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The legislative council has passed a law prohibiting the purchase and exportation of immature fruit. The measure was the outcome of the keen competition between American companies buying and shipping bananas from Jamaica and the other British West Indian Islands. The colonies of the British West Indies have decided upon a uniform customs tariff. Arrangements are being made to give preference to Canadian goods, principally flour, and to West Indian products, principally sugar and oranges.

ODD FELLOWS BAR GERMAN LANGUAGE

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Wieland lodge No. 113, of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of New Jersey, was ordered by Vice Chancellor Fielder yesterday to turn over all its property and funds to the grand lodge, because its members, who are German or of that descent, refused to abide by grand lodge order that English should be the only language used at meetings and ceremonies.

MICHIGAN SENATORIAL DISPUTE VOTE SOON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The right of Senator Newberry (R.) of Michigan, in his seat, will be voted on next Thursday by the subcommittee which investigated the conduct of Henry Ford, the Democratic candidate. The subcommittee's decision will be subject to revision by the full elections committee, and later finally, by the Senate. Democratic efforts to have Senator Newberry called to testify failed yesterday by a straight party vote. The Democrats announced that they would appeal to the full committee.

FARMERS IN NEED OF A GUARANTEE

Cannot Long Continue to Take
the Risks Incurred Since the
Fixed Price on Their Produce
Was Removed by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—To accomplish the immediate relief of the food producers of the nation, government action looking toward stabilization of grain and farm products prices must be taken, said Frank H. Johnson, president of a Sioux Falls bank, in a letter addressed to President Harding. Mr. Johnson, who was chosen by the President to represent this State at a conference of bankers at the White House, was unable to go and sent his letter of recommendation instead. He said:

"The agriculturist, food and livestock producers of our entire country are in a very serious condition financially. During the war these giants were urged to speed up production. This was done until at the end of the crop year of 1920 it was found that the grain and food produced were at the very highest price. Seed, feed, labor, machinery and everything that went to make up the crop were abnormally high. When the crop was ready to market, the prices had declined until they were ruinous and the producer could not realize to exceed 50 per cent of the actual cost of production. Profits of any kind had long since been thrown to the winds and the agriculturist, food producer and livestock producer found themselves practically bankrupt. Many of our farmers had bought horses, machinery, tractors, and equipment of various kinds to carry on the farming project, but they found that after a year of hard work they were not able to pay their taxes, let alone any debts contracted or any interest or living expenses of any kind. What was true of the agriculturist and food producer was also true of the livestock producer. He had filled his pastures and stock his farm with high priced stock, and when the stock was ready for market in the fall of 1920, prices had dropped from 35 to 50 per cent, brought about by the manipulation of the parties who control these essential commodities. We are all dependent on the grain, food and livestock produced, and unless the producers of these commodities are able to market their products at a price which includes cost of production and a fair profit, they cannot be prosperous, neither can any other business prosper. When the price of wheat was protected by the government's guarantee during the war, the wheat farmer knew just where he was at and what he could depend upon and the government was not required to buy one bushel of wheat, as the price was never down to the price fixed by the government, but was always well above it."

Government Price Removed
"When the war was over, and the grain men made their demands that the government price be removed it was a considerable time before this was done, but from the time that it was done until the present time, wheat has been constantly declining in price notwithstanding the fact that there is less reserve wheat in this country today than there has been in many years. The fixing of the price of wheat by the government was equally advantageous to millers and enabled them through elimination of price fluctuation to reduce to a minimum the differential between the price of wheat and the mill door price of flour."

"From the address of Julius H. Barnes, president of the late United States Grain Corporation, we learn that approximately 5 per cent of our grain per year has been exported in the four years previous to the war, and during the war approximately 8 1/2 per cent, and the first year following the war 12 per cent of the total crop. Mr. Barnes says that this small percentage fixed the price for all of our crop."

"From reports gathered all over the territory in which we operate (we have 200 bank correspondents), I believe that 50 per cent of the 1920 crop of wheat is still within the farmers' hands. If the farmer could be assured of a dollar per bushel for this surplus crop still on his hands, he would be able to pay a large proportion of his indebtedness, and it would not be necessary to increase the price of any by-product made from corn one iota to the consumer, as the spread is and has been out of proportion. I will illustrate briefly: Much of the corn sold during the past winter brought approximately one-half cent per pound, a spread of two and one-half cents or \$40 per ton. This we all know is out of all reasonable proportion. Now assuming that the corn was raised to a cent and one-half, a pound to the farmer, this would still leave a spread of a cent and one-half a pound between the corn and the finished product, or \$30 per ton, which is profit enough. Many other by-products show enormous profits. Now if the transportation could be reduced to a reasonable price, and all agree that it will be, and the prices stabilized to a reasonable price, wonderful results would be obtained and without the loss of one dollar to any consumer."

Guaranteeing Profit
"Without doubt this is the most serious question that is confronting us today, and unless the food, grain and

live stock producers are guaranteed cost of production, plus a fair profit, and this is done at once, these interests are bankrupting the entire structure of America. With the stabilization of the government of farm products, all other business will quickly respond and soon be back to normal. Additional bank credits or credits direct to the farmer and stock producer will not furnish the necessary relief. We have all had too much credit now. What the farmers and stock producers must have is a reasonable price for their products. They will then liquidate their indebtedness at least in part, and make their own arrangements for the extension of the balance without government aid."

Government stabilization of grain and food products should not be looked upon as class legislation, for the reason that we are all dependent upon these products, and there is nothing else that can be compared with them in any way. We can do without clothing, merchandise of various kinds, but we must have the grain and food products. A tariff will not cure the present condition. We should not take too long to diagnose this case and discover what is the matter with agriculture, for if we do it will be too late."

PROBLEM OF SOLDIER
RELIEF INVESTIGATED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Re-examination of the 4,500,000 former service men, and elimination of the statutory red tape was suggested yesterday by Col. Charles R. Forbes, director of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, as the best solution of the soldier relief problem. It would cut off much "justifiable criticism," he said, and would build a firm foundation for future dealings with veterans.

Testifying before a Senate committee, Colonel Forbes said the bureau suffered from too much "affidavit" and too little human interest and contact. Pending claims for compensation from more than 200,000 men when he took charge April 28, he said, had been reduced to between 40,000 and 50,000. Colonel Forbes said applications for claims were coming in at the rate of nearly 1000 a day, largely mental and nervous cases, and he saw no "peak" in prospect.

Difficulties attendant on getting claims through the bureau had caused a new class of "bureaucrats" to spring up, and too little human interest and contact. Pending claims for compensation from more than 200,000 men when he took charge April 28, he said, had been reduced to between 40,000 and 50,000. Colonel Forbes said applications for claims were coming in at the rate of nearly 1000 a day, largely mental and nervous cases, and he saw no "peak" in prospect.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Interstate Commerce Commission refused yesterday to prescribe divisions of joint freight rates to go to New England roads, but declared that fair divisions cannot "flow from existing arrangements."

Residents of the sections of the city that have been seriously affected by smoke from the locomotives of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been complaining vigorously, and a continual depreciation of many blocks of property in the best residential sections is attributed to this cause. The indignation of complainants has reached such a point that they are also petitioning the Mayor to take some action with regard to the "noise nuisance." This, too, is attributed to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW ENGLAND ROADS ASKED FOR NEW DATA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Interstate Commerce Commission refused yesterday to prescribe divisions of joint freight rates to go to New England roads, but declared that fair divisions cannot "flow from existing arrangements."

Residents of the sections of the city that have been seriously affected by smoke from the locomotives of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been complaining vigorously, and a continual depreciation of many blocks of property in the best residential sections is attributed to this cause. The indignation of complainants has reached such a point that they are also petitioning the Mayor to take some action with regard to the "noise nuisance." This, too, is attributed to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

BALTIMORE TAKES ANTI-SMOKE STEPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland.—A campaign in this city against smoke, soot, and noise will be launched with an anti-smoke ordinance, which is to be sent to the City Council as the result of complaints received by Mayor Broening.

Residents of the sections of the city that have been seriously affected by smoke from the locomotives of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been complaining vigorously, and a continual depreciation of many blocks of property in the best residential sections is attributed to this cause. The indignation of complainants has reached such a point that they are also petitioning the Mayor to take some action with regard to the "noise nuisance." This, too, is attributed to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

CONFERENCE INVITED

NEW LONDON, Connecticut.—An invitation to have the coming disarmament congress meet in this city, or across the Thames River, at Eastern Point, has been forwarded to Washington by the New London Chamber of Commerce. It was at Eastern Point that the commissioners of the United States and Mexico met in September, 1916.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Herbert Hoover made public today the text of a brief reply received by wireless from Maxim Gorky, at Petrograd, to Mr. Hoover's recent message as head of the American Relief Association, saying American relief in Russia must be preceded by release of Americans detained by the Soviet authorities.

"Your message gratefully received," the wireless message said. "Detailed reply will be sent from Moscow by president Russian Famine Relief Committee."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Herbert Hoover made public today the text of a brief reply received by wireless from Maxim Gorky, at Petrograd, to Mr. Hoover's recent message as head of the American Relief Association, saying American relief in Russia must be preceded by release of Americans detained by the Soviet authorities.

"Your message gratefully received," the wireless message said. "Detailed reply will be sent from Moscow by president Russian Famine Relief Committee."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Herbert Hoover made public today the text of a brief reply received by wireless from Maxim Gorky, at Petrograd, to Mr. Hoover's recent message as head of the American Relief Association, saying American relief in Russia must be preceded by release of Americans detained by the Soviet authorities.

"Your message gratefully received," the wireless message said. "Detailed reply will be sent from Moscow by president Russian Famine Relief Committee."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Herbert Hoover made public today the text of a brief reply received by wireless from Maxim Gorky, at Petrograd, to Mr. Hoover's recent message as head of the American Relief Association, saying American relief in Russia must be preceded by release of Americans detained by the Soviet authorities.

"Your message gratefully received," the wireless message said. "Detailed reply will be sent from Moscow by president Russian Famine Relief Committee."

JAMAICA TO AID SUGAR PLANTERS

Law Just Passed Provides for
Advances in the Form of
Secured Loans—One Aim Is
to Overcome Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—After the first stages in the enactment of the bill introduced by the government for the purpose of aiding the sugar planters by a loan had been passed, considerable opposition to the details of the measure developed. The measure was referred to a select committee, who strongly indorsed the plan. It was then subjected to fairly lengthy debate, but was ultimately passed. Certain amendments being introduced. One point in the proposal that was persistently attacked was that of giving the mortgage now taken on the planter's land to secure the government loan precedence over prior mortgages. The rate of interest to be paid to the banks was changed so that the maximum must be 8 per cent. It is expected that the actual rate will be 4 1/2 or 7 per cent. As the debate closed, the elected members who were at the beginning most vehement in opposition were emphatic in explaining that they fully recognized the value of the sugar industry, and were prepared to aid it on being convinced, first that it stood in serious need of aid, and second that the government could obtain sufficient and adequate security.

Government Protected
This security is both on the annual crop and on the land itself. It is arranged that the government shall borrow the money from the banks in the sums in which it is at once needed by the planters, so as to avoid piling interest on money which is not at once going into use on the estates. Under this loan some \$400,000 will be available to hold up the sugar industry. As the return of laborers from Cuba continues in large numbers, with some of them in very poor circumstances, the question of unemployment here is becoming an important subject, and great relief is felt now that it is known that the sugar estates will be able to carry on.

Banana Prices Lower
The price of bananas, which was so good during the early part of the year, and which as July approached was still as high as 5s. and 6s. a bunch, has now jolted down to 3s. 6d., 3s., and even 2s. 6d. a bunch.

The government has reintroduced into the Legislature the measure which is intended to prevent the shipment abroad from this island of immature fruit, either bananas or citrus fruit. The former bill was withdrawn after objection had been taken to certain of its details. In the new measure the Governor can put the regulations into operation by proclamation. He can, in privy council, extend the law to cover any kind of fruit. Immature fruit, so far as grape fruit is concerned, will mean fruit in which the total solids and the juice is less than seven times that of the acidity calculated as citric acid. In the case of oranges, the proportion will be eight times. As regards bananas, immature fruit will mean such fruit as in the opinion of duly appointed inspectors would be regarded when it reaches a foreign port as immature. The fine for breaking the law is not to exceed \$100.

Opposition Manifested
In the Legislative Council the member who opposed the bill declared there was an aim to drive out foreign companies, and that the government had been carried away by representations which were really due to business rivalry. He suggested that the difficulty of getting inspectors adequately informed and beyond corruption, would be insuperable, and that the measure, when put into operation, might result in fruit being refused at the last moment and to lead to the unnecessary detention of vessels whose fruit cargo, being perishable, needed quick dispatch.

A measure is now before the council in connection with the Jamaica Government Railway, to provide for it certain capital works set out as being in the interest of safety, efficiency and economy. The total estimate for this lot is \$428,115, which will be raised by loans. Another \$69,000 is to be raised in connection with expenditure on the government stud farm, new post offices and the penal settlement which is to be established for prisoners undergoing indeterminate sentences.

LARGE WESTERN OIL GROWTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—June production by oil companies in California, amounting to 327,325 barrels per day, shows an increase of 524 barrels per day as compared with May. June shipments averaged 280,494 barrels per day. Stocks were increased 1,712,933 barrels during the month. Seventy-six new wells were completed during June, with an initial daily production of 19,965 barrels. Total crude oil stocks, June 30, 1921, were 29,743,543 barrels. Total shipments from fields, June, 1921, were 5,414,809 barrels, this being an increase during six months of 7,528,272 barrels. Daily increase of crude during six months was 41,583 barrels.

GREEK APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Pan-Epirotic Union of America has received a cable dated July 24, from Dr. Thodis, the president of the League of the Greeks of Pontus, with headquarters at Constantinople, describing the most deplorable condition of the Greek population on the shores of the Black Sea. The Turks have evidently a deliberate plan of exterminating the entire Greek population. The cable reports that Commander Houston of the American Navy was an eye-witness of this wholesale deportation and massacre of the Greeks.

"The inhuman acts, assassinations, thefts, violations, arbitrary confiscations of property, all sorts of malfeasances unheard of before, are in the daily program," says Dr. Thodis, "since the armistice in the littoral of the Pontus and in the interior of Asia Minor. Recent news just received from the Pontus described with the blackest colors the desperate condition of the Greek population. The male Greek population of all the cities of the Pontus, Trabzon, Samsun, Karsoon, Ordu, Tripoli, as far as Trebizond has been deported to the interior. The largest part of this population has been massacred on the way by the Turks and those who could survive have arrived by way of Sivas as far as Albaston in Kurdistan. The fate of the Christian villages of the interior is unknown."

"The village Ada and its surrounding country, containing a Greek population of nearly 3500 persons, have been burned down and their inhabitants massacred by the Turks who turned these villages into ashes after having plundered them. Other 70 villages around Samsun were pillaged and burned down some time ago. Before yesterday the commander of the American Torpedo Boat 232, V. S. Houston, brought the news that on July 19 the Turks compelled the women, the girls and the children, which were abandoned by their relatives now in exile, to vacate their houses and to be ready to start for an exile. Fifteen thousand of these unfortunate beings from Samsun, 6000 from Karsoon and 14,000 from Ordu, Ouniah and Fatsa, are in danger of being wholly annihilated if they are not aided."

"In the name of justice and of the most sacred rights of man, we make a last appeal to the humanitarian sentiments of the people of the United States and we ask the Government of the United States to take immediately such measures which shall be judged competent to put an end to this condition of things which constitutes a shame in the full light of the twentieth century."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Herbert Hoover made public today the text of a brief reply received by wireless from Maxim Gorky, at Petrograd, to Mr. Hoover's recent message as head of the American Relief Association, saying American relief in Russia must be preceded by release of Americans detained by the Soviet authorities.

"Your message gratefully received," the wireless message said. "Detailed reply will be sent from Moscow by president Russian Famine Relief Committee."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Herbert Hoover made public today the text of a brief reply received by wireless from Maxim Gorky, at Petrograd, to Mr. Hoover's recent message as head of the American Relief Association, saying American relief in Russia must be preceded by release of Americans detained by the Soviet authorities.

"Your message gratefully received," the wireless message said. "Detailed reply will be sent from Moscow by president Russian Famine Relief Committee."

MAXIM GORKY SENDS REPLY TO MR. HOOVER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Herbert Hoover made public today the text of a brief reply received by wireless from Maxim Gorky, at Petrograd, to Mr. Hoover's recent message as head of the American Relief Association, saying American relief in Russia must be preceded by release of Americans detained by the Soviet authorities.

"Your message gratefully received," the wireless message said. "Detailed reply will be sent from Moscow by president Russian Famine Relief Committee."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Herbert Hoover made public today the text of a brief reply received by wireless from Maxim Gorky, at Petrograd, to Mr. Hoover's recent message as head of the American Relief Association, saying American relief in Russia must be preceded by release of Americans detained by the Soviet authorities.

"Your message gratefully received," the wireless message said. "Detailed reply will be sent from Moscow by president Russian Famine Relief Committee."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Herbert Hoover made public today the text of a brief reply received by wireless from Maxim Gorky, at Petrograd, to Mr. Hoover's recent message as head of the American Relief Association, saying American relief in Russia must be preceded by release of Americans detained by the Soviet authorities.

"Your message gratefully received," the wireless message said. "Detailed reply will be sent from Moscow by president Russian Famine Relief Committee."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Herbert Hoover made public today the text of a brief reply received by wireless from Maxim Gorky, at Petrograd, to Mr. Hoover's recent message as head of the American Relief Association, saying American relief in Russia must be preceded by release of Americans detained by the Soviet authorities.

"Your message gratefully received," the wireless message said. "Detailed reply will be sent from Moscow by president Russian Famine Relief Committee."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Herbert Hoover made public today the text of a brief reply received by wireless from Maxim Gorky, at Petrograd, to Mr. Hoover's recent message as head of the American Relief Association, saying American relief in Russia must be preceded by release of Americans detained by the Soviet authorities.

"Your message gratefully received," the wireless message said. "Detailed reply will be sent from Moscow by president Russian Famine Relief Committee."

NEW ORLEANS TO IMPROVE SCHOOLS

Great Building Project Under
Way for Parish Schools, to
Cover the Next Five Years

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Announcement has just been made by the Orleans parish school board of this city, that an extensive building program has been adopted. Between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000 will be expended in rebuilding the parish school system during the next five years. During the remainder of 1921, the board plans to spend \$1,350,000 on buildings now urgently needed. The 1921 program calls for the erection of one 13-room annex and five entirely new school buildings. The type of construction has not been decided but the city architect was authorized to immediately prepare plans and he was also authorized the employment of an extra draftsman at \$200 per month for a period of three months to expedite the work.

The city architect recommends the ordinary type of building with automatic sprinkler systems, but the only lady member of the board of five would not agree with him, insisting on strictly modern fireproof buildings. It was finally agreed to leave the matter open until preliminary plans could be made.

The announcement was made by the board that the 1921 building program will be paid for out of current revenues without increasing the tax levy. In other words the present 5 mill tax will not be increased. There is now available in the building fund \$700,000 with further returns due from current city and state taxes.

The chairman of the board's building committee, in making the announcement, stated that "this is only the beginning of the removal of all dangerous school structures in the city. Our present plans can be carried out under the provisions of the 1921 budget, which is based on a 5 mill levy. The program for 1922 will be based on the budget for that year which has not yet been made up."

ROAD CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH IS BEGUN

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland.—The foundation for research which is expected to save millions of dollars in road construction and maintenance in all parts of the country was laid here on Wednesday by 39 prominent highway engineers, economists, manufacturers and government officials, whose work is closely related to highways and highway transportation. The meeting was called by the Highway Research Committee, of which Prof. C. J. Tilden, dean of the Engineering School of Yale University, is director.

The importance of the conference was brought out by Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the highways committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who made the statement that highway transport now involves a total capital investment in excess of that of the railroads, and that the annual cost of operating and maintaining highways almost equals the operating cost of the railways. Prominent engineers from many states attended the meeting.



AUGUST SALE OF FURNITURE

AT
THE SHEPARD STORES
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WILL BEGIN
Saturday July 30

It Should Be the Greatest Sale
in Our History

We have taken mark-downs
amounting to thousands of dollars,
involving hundreds of pieces from

1/4 to 1/2
off

Besides having made many purchases from overloaded manufacturers who made liberal concessions.

There are values in this Great August Sale that will not be duplicated for years. There are COMPLETE SUITES for any room you have to furnish and numerous SEPARATE pieces to meet your needs when an odd piece is desired.

REMEMBER THE BEST VALUES
GO TO EARLY CHOOSERS
THE SHEPARD STORES
PROVIDENCE

why furs now?

Unusual time to buy Furs, from a weather standpoint, but not from a price standpoint. They are positively less in price—considerably less than they will be in September—that's the best reason we know of for your buying now.

Boggs & Buhl

PITTSBURGH, PA.

State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE
22 STATE STREET
CORNER SQUARE BRANCH
510 Boylston Street
MARLBOROUGH AVENUE BRANCH
Corner Marlborough Ave. and Boylston St.
BOSTON, MASS.

A. W. Smith Flower Stores Company Florists

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS
General Offices
Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.

TREASURY IS VOTED BLANKET POWERS

Finance Committee, by Its Favorable Action, Transfers Fight on Foreign Debt Funding to Senate With One Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Administration practically has won its fight to secure blanket powers for the Treasury Department to carry out the funding operations of the foreign debt of this government as it sees fit, and according to methods best adapted to safeguard international financial stability.

That the foreign debt question is to be taken out of politics was indicated when the Senate Finance Committee yesterday, by a vote of six to four, voted out the Penrose bill granting "blanket powers" to the Treasury.

Only one string was attached to the discretionary authority that the bill proposes to give the Treasury.

An amendment offered by Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, limiting the period within which the funding authority must be exercised to five years was adopted. All other amendments, including one which proposed to subject every agreement to a senatorial veto, were voted down.

Fight Goes to Senate

A provision of the latter character, A. B. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has previously pointed out, would lead to interminable delays and bickerings, and make final agreements between this country and other powers impossible. It was precisely this "political break" in the machinery of negotiations that the Administration was anxious to avoid.

Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, assisted by David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, waged a bitter fight to defeat the bill in the committee. It was Senator Walsh who proposed to give the Senate a veto control of proposed agreements. The fight on the measure will now be transferred to the floor, where an effort will be made to amend the bill, particularly on the lines of the proposal made by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, to the effect that the powers should not be exercised until after there has been an international agreement on disarmament.

Administration leaders are confident that they can count on the "regular majority" to put the measure through as reported from the committee. They do not sympathize with the Borah amendment, their attitude being that it is a device to mix up this financial question with the disarmament conference, and that it would be bad policy to delay refunding operations for six or seven years while the powers invited to the conference would get the impression that the United States was using their financial obligations as a club in a conference which should be free, and where all elements making for suspicion should be eliminated. That this is the view of the Administration proper, is also indicated.

Letter to Mr. Penrose

The committee took action after Secretary Mellon had appeared before it and had read a letter he had addressed to Senator Penrose explaining the policy of the Treasury. Secretary Mellon asserted that this government is committed by the action of former Treasury officials to the postponement of interest payment on the foreign debt for two or three years, two of which have elapsed, and that it would not be the Treasury's policy to demand interest on postponed interest payments, but that this deferred obligation would be added to the principal of the debt.

The United States agreed, Mr. Mellon said, to accept German bonds for Belgium's indebtedness, but he was not able to say whether this would be a matter "for further consideration." There is no intention, he declared, of accepting bonds of other than the debtor nations.

The Secretary urged that broad powers be granted the Treasury. "The situation which confronts the Treasury is exceedingly complex," he said, "and to deal properly with it, the Treasury must have ample powers to enable it, when the condition of each debtor country has been definitely ascertained, and the claims of all parties interested have been presented, to deal with the situation broadly in such a way as will, in its judgment, best protect the interests of this country and secure the payment of the principal and interest of the debts owing to it."

Statements from Debtors

Mr. Mellon declared he would ask each debtor nation to submit a statement telling under what terms it could pay, and what arrangements it desired. He would start funding negotiations with Great Britain, the principal debtor, and negotiate with France and the other nations thereafter. Interest collections, he added, might be deferred for some time to come, though not necessarily until April 22 of next year, the date agreed upon in the "understanding." The United States is under no obligation as a result of the Rathbone-Blackett negotiations of 1919, the Secretary said.

The committee declined to adopt two amendments to the Administration bill offered by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. The first would have compelled Mr. Mellon to submit to the Senate any agreement reached before it was ratified; the second provided for submission after ratification. The vote on each amendment was 10 to 2. Senator La Follette voting with the Democrats. The final vote on the bill was 9 to 5, Senators Simmons, Walsh,

LICENSES FOR SOFT DRINK SALES URGED

Dry Leaders in New York City Favor Plan and Ordinance May Be Proposed—Other Places Already Have Acted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The advisability of licensing soft drink places, urged by Justice Henry V. Borah, who presided over the extraordinary term of the State Supreme Court in charge of liquor law violations in this city, appeals to dry leaders here, and an ordinance establishing such a license system is expected to be brought before the Board of Aldermen next fall.

"A state-wide campaign for such ordinances was launched last winter by the Allied Citizens of America," says Miss Adell Potter, superintendent of that organization. "Already Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Beacon, Lockport, and other cities of the State have adopted such ordinances, and the statement by Judge Borah has confirmed the belief that the Prohibition Law cannot be properly enforced while old-time saloons are operating as so-called soft drink places without supervision, and while former bartenders can, as the judge points out, dispense alcoholic liquors under the guise of soft drinks."

"No man in the State is in a better position than Judge Borah to study the tactics of liquor law violators, and it is his belief that a curb must be put upon soft drink establishments if we are to have real prohibition. 'Many former saloonkeepers,' he said, 'are operating soft drink places. They never take a chance themselves, but their waiters, former bartenders, run risks for them by carrying in their pockets a small container holding one or more drinks of whiskey which they sell to customers. We may punish the waiter, but the proprietor will prove his innocence legally and hire another waiter.'

"The Allied Citizens, with a membership of 300,000 pledged to law enforcement, has made a state-wide study of the law enforcement situation and long ago was convinced of the truth contained in Judge Borah's statement. Its ordinance provides for the licensing of soft drink places, calls for the removal of screens and swinging doors and requires payment of a fee of not more than \$1, thus bringing these places under supervision, and protecting the public from fraud, without hardship to the honest dispenser of soft drinks."

PLYMOUTH PREPARES TO GREET PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Plymouth will receive the Chief Executive of the United States and his official family at 10:30 Monday morning, and will act as his host until he boards the presidential yacht Mayflower after the performance of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Pageant, according to an announcement of official plans by the executive secretary of the Plymouth Tercentenary Committee, M. J. Duray. Mr. Harding will be greeted at the wharf by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, and members of the Plymouth committee, following which he will review the President's Day parade. After a luncheon, exercises will be held at the pageant field with addresses by Mr. Harding, the British Ambassador, the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Acting Minister from Holland. A dinner in the evening to the invited guests of the town of Plymouth will be followed by the sixth performance of the historical pageant, "The Pilgrim Spirit." It is understood that the presidential yacht will proceed from Plymouth to Maine.

FORD RAILROAD FILES NEW RATE SCHEDULES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, owned by Henry Ford, has filed new rate schedules with the Interstate Commerce Commission proposing drastic cuts in freight rates, effective today, on heavy traffic, including anthracite and bituminous coal and coke moving from the Ohio River to Detroit and other points on its line.

The new tariffs provide for a 20 per cent reduction on grain and grain products, coke and anthracite coal moving from Temperance, where it is taken from other lines, to points in Michigan, and on soft coal on a distance scale basis.

WORKERS' EARNINGS STILL HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Average weekly earnings of workers in New York State last year dropped only 11 per cent, according to the Department of Labor, was \$75.71; the decline in the average from May to June was only 15 cents. Pay roll expenditures of factories in June in comparison with those of March showed a drop of 34 per cent,

VIRGINIA'S GIFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Virginia's gift to Great Britain and Ireland of seven years ago, a copy of the Houdon statue of George Washington, has at last been received. From a commanding position before the National Gallery on the north side of Trafalgar Square, the bronze figure of George Washington looks south across the fountains, past the statues of other warriors and statesmen, beyond the Nelson column and down the vista of Whitehall.

When Virginia decided, in 1914, to offer this statue of George Washington

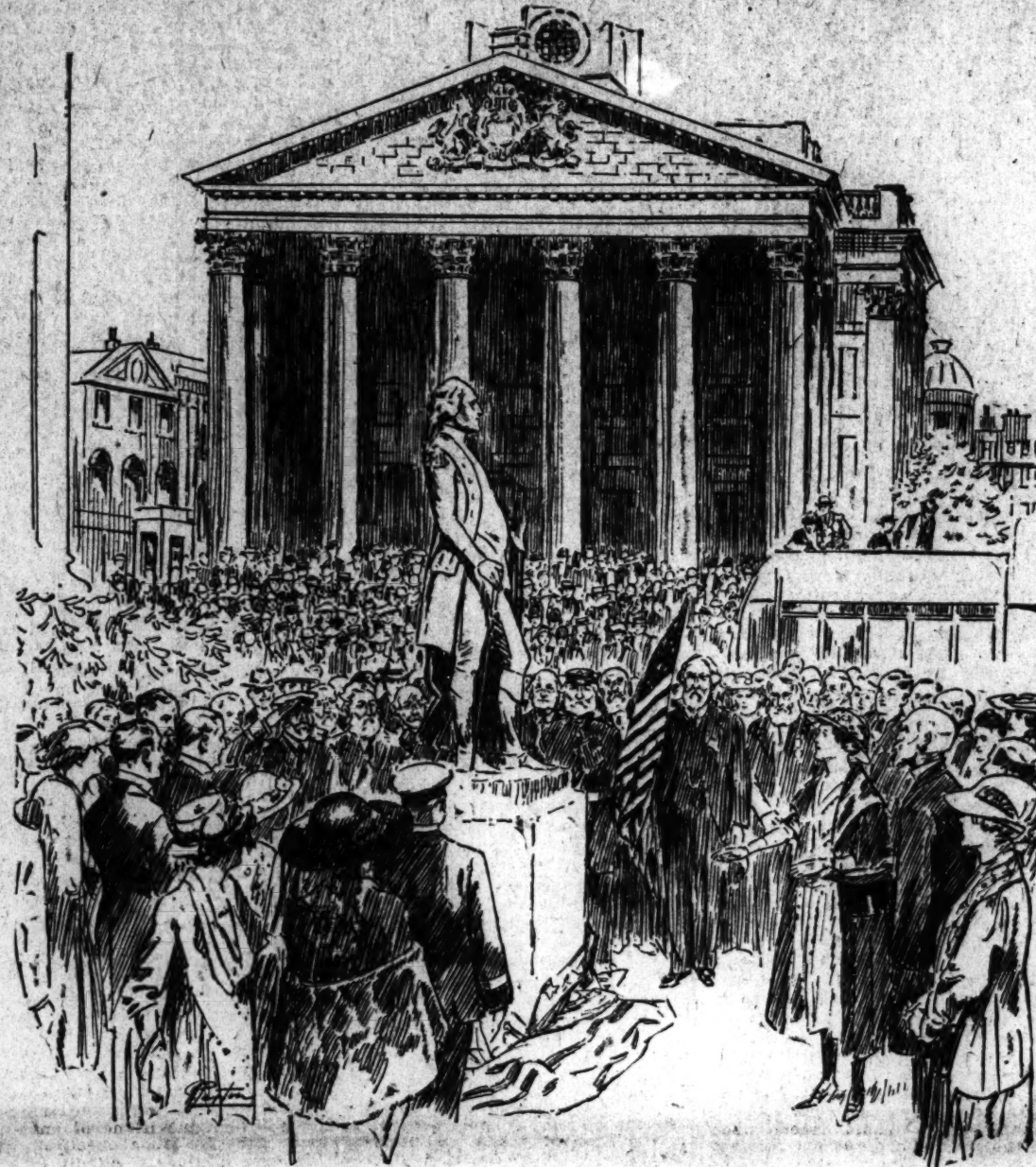
adduster and distinction even to Trafalgar Square.

The commission from Virginia, he said, carried assurance of the undivided fellowship and ever-increasing friendship not only of her own State, but of the equally undivided south, and of the great body of the American citizens from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "We confidently assure you," Dr. Smith continued, "that the shrill cries of hate you sometimes hear, are but the clamor of a narrow and turbulent shore line, not the voice of a great deep that lies beyond. We rejoice that a thousand ties are every day binding more closely together our gigantic and peace-loving democracies."

Since love was barren and friend-

an Englishman as modified by a new life and a new environment. He belonged to the same class as most of Britain's empire builders. His dominant qualities were theirs. He honored their traditions by obeying them. He held the same ideals and standards of conduct. For he grew to maturity in Virginia when England and America were one. His statue in Trafalgar Square, of which every stone speaks of a storied past, is as much at home as the original is in the Capitol Buildings, Richmond, Virginia, of the New World which he did the most to shape. Washington, too, was pre-eminent for character, and England places character first in estimating a man.

From this point of view, then, she



Unveiling of the Washington statue, Trafalgar Square, London

ton to the government and people of this country, the Commonwealth of that southern State little dreamed that the comradeship existing between them would be cemented in suffering and heroic deeds of a great war. The presentation was made by Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington and Lee University and chairman of the Virginia Commission.

The Houdon statue reveals Washington standing erect, with head uncovered, dressed in the military clothes which he wore in the service of his country, but with the sword laid aside and a long cane in his right hand, thus strikingly symbolizing that for which Washington so earnestly strove—the subordination of the military to the civil power. The associated symbols and devices are most befitting and significant. The erect column of 13 rods, one for each of the original states, fashioned like the Roman fasces, stands on the mold board of a plow. Over this column is thrown Washington's cloak, and on it his left hand rests, while from it hangs the sword which won the independence of the states whose united power was so beneficently administered.

"Seven long and eventful years ago," Dr. Smith said in opening his presentation address, "in order that he might fittingly celebrate the close of a century of unbroken peace and give expression to her equally unbroken friendship, the Commonwealth of Virginia, by unanimous action of her Legislature, resolved to present to the government and people of Great Britain and Ireland this bronze statue of her most illustrious son."

Speaking of the gift and the spot on which it now stood, Dr. Smith said, "A tiny bit of bronze in this goodly company, yet it represents the best Virginia has to give, the flower and fruit of our western civilization, the embodiment of our Anglo-Saxon ideals of manhood and character, that immortal product of English ancestry, and American rearing, George Washington, father and founder of our American Republic. As such a character enriches and ennobles the whole world, so does such a memorial

ships but an empty word if not translated into practical helpfulness. Dr. Smith put forward the urgent plea that the English-speaking nations of the world, so recently united in war, should unite again for the more complex tasks of peace, and in closest and most unselfish cooperation, enter at once upon a joint program of world leadership and reconstruction. In receiving the gift on behalf of the British nation, Earl Curzon spoke of the statue as a symbol and a sign, a mark of the fact that two branches of the great English-speaking race were now indissolubly one. "We are none of us proud of that war of 100 years ago," Lord Curzon states, "but we can never fight again and we ought never to quarrel again."

The statue was unveiled by Miss Judith Brewer. Besides Dr. Smith the members of the Virginia Commission were B. F. Buchanan, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, Richard L. Brewer Jr., Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia, and John W. Williams.

No spoken or written word, however eloquent, could express England's understanding and appreciation so movingly as the spot she has chosen for the statue to stand. At the heart of the Empire, where the tide of its many-sided life beats strongest, it is placed so that behind it is a shrine of the culture of a thousand years, on one side the memorials to Nelson, Havelock, Napier and Gordon, and on the other to Edith Cavell, each and all of them martyrs to duty, and each and all of them an expression of the Anglo-Saxon race at its highest. The statue of George Washington is one of a goodly company.

There is nothing incongruous in its presence in Trafalgar Square. For the greatest of Americans, and one of the greatest men who ever lived, was

The Russel Co.
LADIES APPAREL
of Style and Quality at Reasonable Price
1536 Woodward Ave., Detroit

The J. L. Hudson Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
AN IMPORTANT EVENT

Every Piece of Hudson Furniture at 1/3 off

This includes stocks in the Furniture Shop and reserves in our warehouse. Further than this, two general price reductions on this furniture have been made previous to this sale. For many people it means the opportunity of years.

Hudson—Sixth Floor—Woodward and Farmer Street Buildings

has been true to herself in accepting his statue as from the point of view of his ancestry and breeding. But the profound significance of her action lies above and beyond these considerations. The mainspring of her action was a consciousness that he stood for something greater than a class, or even a country. He was a great Englishman and a great American because he was a great Anglo-Saxon.

It follows that the statue is also a symbol of cooperation between England and America in pursuit of common ideals, in carrying on common traditions, and in working toward common ends. The gift was, originally, intended to be presented in celebration of a century of peace between the two countries. But before it could cross the Atlantic the great war had begun.

In process of time, the gift received the consecration of a new spirit. Up to 1914 the drawing together of the two peoples had been gradual. It had been largely a matter of education under modern conditions and inspired by the enlightened labors of distinguished historians and public men both in England and America. But the sentiment was one which lacked the fiber of deep emotion. As the conspiracy to destroy the British Empire and with it the moral and spiritual forces which have made civilization what it is revealed itself in such proportions as

Walk-Over Boot Shops
1059 Woodward Avenue
1546 Woodward Avenue
13830 Woodward Ave., Highland Park

DETROIT
Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

D.J. Healy shoes
1426 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT
Presenting
CORRECT STYLES
Costumers to Gentlewomen

See **THE RICHMOND AND BACKUS CO.**
Printing, Engraving, Bookbinding, Office Furniture and Supplies
Cherry 4700 Woodward at Congress, Detroit

to hold up the normal activities of the whole of mankind, the instinct of the American people led them aright.

Every device that ingenuity could devise was employed to obscure the issue in an unscrupulous propaganda to prove that Britain was effete, tyrannical, and blind to every consideration but her own interest. But the progress of events gave the lie to her traducers with such dramatic force that they were, ultimately, put to confusion.

The Washington statue in Trafalgar Square, if it reminds the unending stream of passers-by that England and America were once divided, also reminds them that the two countries have been united again in the fiery ordeal of war in the service of humanity.

FUNDAMENTALS IN MAINE NOMINATION

Name of Governor's Choice for Utilities Commission Goes to Council for Fourth Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—For the fourth time, after three refusals of approval, the seven executive councilors to the Governor of Maine will today consider the nomination of Howard Davies of Yarmouth to be chairman of the state Public Utilities Commission. Breaking all precedent the council has rejected the man chosen by Gov. Percival Baxter to replace Benjamin F. Claves, who resigned by request, after the Governor had condemned his appearance at a public legislative committee hearing for private interests and against a measure for the public benefit.

What the members of the Executive Council will do on the fourth nomination is a matter of conjecture. It is apparent, however, that the issue has become exceedingly well defined as one between corporate interests and a man whose tendency and tradition is to support the public interest.

The councilors say they are not required to make public the reasons that actuate their vote, which is generally admitted. This is, however, cited as an extraordinary case, and the Governor feels that it is due the public, Mr. Davies and himself that the reasons be given publicly.

It has been suggested that the councilors believed that Mr. Davies was not fitted for this position by reason of a temperamental nature. It is felt, however, that there are certain hidden reasons which the councilors prefer not to make public. It is known that Mr. Davies holds views on the right of the people to the state water powers similar to those of Governor Baxter, and this is believed to be the dominating reason.

Meanwhile Governor Baxter has received many letters commending him for the appointment, and urging him to hold out in his position. The mail of Mr. Davies has likewise been large. How long this "see-saw" can last is only speculative. It seems evident, however, that certain corporate interests are pulling every string to prevent the confirmation and lawyers are thick around the capital city.

WOMEN MAKE RECOMMENDATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Members of the City Federation of Women's Clubs of Mitchell, at their annual meeting elected Mrs. Charles Gunderson, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of South Dakota, president, and decided to recommend to the county board of health that the county portion of the \$1500 paid be spent either for hot lunches or milk in the schools this year. Opposition to permitting street carnivals in Mitchell, also was declared.

NO NEED TO DEFER ARMENIAN CASE

Powers Can Just as Well Take It Up Before Turkish-Russian Problems, Says American Committee—Nation an Entity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the Armenian case cannot be approached by the Powers and the United States before the Turkish-Russian problems are settled is considered to be a fallacy by the American Committee for Armenian Independence.

This committee, organized in 1917, is not affiliated with any political party; it speaks neither for the Armenian Republic, whose capital is Erivan, or for that part of Armenia which is outside the republic; but it declares that its policy is to insure the support of American public opinion in behalf of a united and independent Armenia.

"Armenia is an entity," says a statement issued by the committee, "and as an entity she antedates both the Turkish and Russian empires. Had Armenia been an outgrowth of either of those empires, she might conceivably in some way depend upon their fate."

"Armenia's fortunes have all been due to her own spiritual worth and her own national endeavor; whereas her misfortunes have been due primarily to the malevolence or unfriendliness of Turkey and of Russia. The sooner Armenia's fortunes are completely sundered from Turkey and Russia the sooner will she be able to regain her ancient and honored place. The fate of Armenia appears to be linked with Russia's or Turkey's, because Europe and America, by refusing her complete independence have condemned her for the time being to the caprices of these ramshackle empires."

"The complete independence of historical Armenia, that is, Russian or Eastern Armenia, the six provinces and Cilicia of Western Armenia, should be recognized by Europe and America, and her safety should be guaranteed. Armenia needs to devote herself at the earliest possible time, which should be now, to the rehabilitation of her homes, the repatriation of her people, and the development of her resources."

"As long as both Mr. Gerard's organization, the American Committee for Armenian Independence, that presumes to speak for the Armenian Republic, at Erivan, and the Armenia America Society, that presumes to speak for four provinces of Western Armenia, accept the terms of the Sevres Treaty as satisfactory, they merely with a view to perpetuating their separate existence, which has cost the Armenians in America more than \$50,000, have no right to create a quality and confusion in the Armenian situation, which certainly tends to militate against the realization of Armenia's aspirations."

"There should no longer be a question of Russian or Turkish Armenia. The fact that the Russian Armenians were liberated, but not the Turkish Armenians, must not invest the republic at Erivan with a priority claim in the settlement of the Armenian question. It is unpardonable to argue that, on account of massacres and deportation during the late war, the six provinces and Cilicia are so denuded of their Armenian population as to render them less important or their liberation impracticable. Apply has Dr. Johannes Lepsius declared that in these Armenian provinces of the Turkish Empire 'The dead shall vote.' Equally condemnable is the advocacy of forming, without due regard to Russian Armenia, an Armenian commonwealth in the four provinces whose boundaries were delimited by President Wilson."

Newcomb-Endicott Company
DETROIT

The August Fur Sale

Has started. Luxurious fur wraps will be found in this sale at about half of last year's prices.

COAL
For Fireplace or Furnace, House or Factory
"HOTTER THAN SUNSHINE"
UNITED FUEL & SUPPLY CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Pringle Furniture Co.
FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Sugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames
Picture Frames to Order
431 Grand Avenue, DETROIT
D. PRINGLE, Manager

STOUT WOMEN
We invite you to inspect our new arrivals in SMART APPAREL
guaranteeing a perfect fit in garments of slender graceful lines. SIZES 30 to 36.
LANE BRYANT
24 Floor Washington Arcade 1137 Woodward Ave. DETROIT

Correct White Footwear
Write for our Pamphlet
TYFES
Woodward and Adams
DETROIT

Kuhn's
Makers of High Grade Candies
1418 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.
LUNCHEON SUPPER

The Sweetest Story Ever Told
MacDiarmid Candies
SEVEN STORES IN DETROIT

CONTINUED RISE OF SPANISH MINISTER

Politicians Are Asking Where the Advance of John de la Cierva, the Popular Conservative Official, Is to Terminate

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The question is being asked with a touch of apprehension in some quarters as to where the most remarkable advance in public favor and authority of John de la Cierva is going to cease, if it is going to cease at all. It is for the period rather phenomenal; it is being conducted on quite original lines so far as Spain is concerned; it is based differently from any other attempt that has been made in the course of power, and finally it is obtaining very different results. The opponents of Mr. de la Cierva like least the circumstance that he is gaining an established reputation. Some say that if there were a general election in this country at this time as between the Ciervists and all the other parties together, and such election were left free to the people and not made in the good old Spanish way, Mr. de la Cierva would have such a majority as would enable him to do anything he liked with the country. There may be good points of objection to some of these views, and the Liberals, for example, say they believe that Mr. de la Cierva will come down soon, and that it will be quite impossible for his Conservative government to force through his projects. That, however, is not the general opinion. It is Mr. de la Cierva's energy in the first place and his disregard for the old political formulas and methods in the second, that are carrying him along. Many people thought his great scheme for national reconstruction would disappear from the scene of public discussion a week or two after it was first read, but instead of that the interest in it is kept fully alive by careful management on the part of its author; it is occupying chief place in the debates of the Cortes, and by campaign in the country Mr. de la Cierva is doing everything to bring the people to understand what his aims are. He is very worldly-wise, and in a sense, if the best sense, has his own aims to serve, but he convinces the people of all classes that he wishes to help them and Spain at the same time and that he can do it.

Sincerely an Asset

His sincerity is admitted. He shows the people that he knows precisely all about what he wants, every detail of his scheme, and has not trusted to departmental managers to do it up for him, and whenever he goes he shows his practical understanding and sympathy with commerce and manufactures and does not spend his time solely in gorgeous speeches of the old political kind. He gave the key to his present form of sympathetic expeditions when last autumn he was stumping the country against the railway tariffs and was addressing specially the chambers of commerce and other economic institutions, which many cases made special appeals to him to depart from his arranged program in order to address them privately. Now, every time he visits a manufacturing center, he makes a special and close inquiry into the conditions of work and business there and particularly into such special work as it may specialize in. The result of it all is that he is quite clearly and emphatically capturing the sympathy of capitalists, employers, and men, and generally doing the apparently impossible. There are certain adverse points in this campaign and system that need to be considered, but these others, as mentioned, are such and have had such effect that people are quite well justified in asking where Mr. de la Cierva is going to stop—if anywhere!

A little while back it was timidly suggested that if he made a success of himself in the government just now, he might be a strong candidate for the leadership of the Conservative Party and the premiership. The case has now so much changed that there is no question about the premiership any moment he likes to take it, and it would be a very strong premiership, while as to the leadership of the Conservative Party that may quite probably become his, but on his conditions and not so much on those of the party. Every circumstance at the present time tends to suggest that if the party does not elect Mr. de la Cierva on to its leadership, it may well have the opportunity for doing so, much the worse for the Conservative Party. But there would inevitably be some considerable transformation in the complexion of the party from that which it bore in the days of Mr. Dato.

New Enterprise

Mr. de la Cierva, though enormously busy at his Ministry—bustling certainly with any political personage has ever been in Spain before—has engaged in another of those enterprises that other politicians have always considered impossible, needing an amount of energy, patience and capacity to bear discomfort such as are not possessed by even the most ardent of Spanish politicians, namely a tour throughout political Spain. He did one at the end of last year, and he is doing another so soon again, this time of course, to make the people understand his reconstruction scheme and incidentally to get into closer personal touch with them. Foreign people who know nothing of Spain and merely look at the map might not think that a campaign like this should be any such difficult thing, but a short experience of the Spanish railways would change their views.

In the course of this campaign (Mr. de la Cierva has just now been to

Zaragoza and the surrounding district, and he could hardly have gained the sympathy of a more important quarter. The chief city of Aragón has strong industrial interests and has become more and more important. It is a big railway center, and the new Spanish railway stock is all being made at Zaragoza, which in a sense is the manufacturing center of the most up-to-date things that Spain is making. By a strange anomaly the finest railway carriages running on a Spanish-owned railway are those on the strip of line between Ceuta and Tetuan in Spanish Morocco, and they have been made at Zaragoza.

Barcelona Labor Sphere

It may be said, then, that Zaragoza is acquiring a new and great prestige. It is within what might be called the Barcelona sphere of Labor influence, and there have been times when it has seemed dangerously near to allying itself with the terrorism that is still being practiced in the capital of Catalonia; but after a while it has withdrawn from the appearance of sympathy and interest. There have been long strikes in Zaragoza, but they have been finished with. The prospects of Zaragoza are as great as those of any other Spanish city, and evidently they have a most special relation to the reconstruction schemes of Mr. de la Cierva. He could not have gone out to sow his seed in any more appropriate soil. By the same token nowhere has this restless man exhibited his energy better. He was making records all the time at Zaragoza.

The simple account of one of his days in Zaragoza would surely give points for the study even of the most vigorous Anglo-Saxon propagandist. He takes very little sleep, and, although he works late, he is ready for work again at 7 in the morning. On this sample day at Zaragoza he joined the Governor and other persons at 8 in the morning for a visit to the instrument and tool manufacturing works at Laguna and Rñh. The workpeople employed at the same greeted him enthusiastically and he made a speech to them in praise of the steel industry in Spain, congratulating the technical director of this establishment, Mr. Almazan.

Examination of Workshops

From this place he went to the big works of Mr. Escoriza, and accompanied by him and Mr. Salazar, went through all the workshops, examining new coaches made for the Metropolitan of Madrid and carriages de luxe for the various railway companies of Spain. Mr. Escoriza mentioned to him that, thanks to the efforts of the Count de Coello, the Governor, Aragón industry was now being developed without the interference of syndicalism. A short speech was made here. Then he visited the works where the engines and other appliances in connection with the Elbro works are being made, and then the mill known as La Nueva, Harinera, where the millers of the region had congregated with their president, Mr. Moron.

After a visit to the Cathedral del Pilar, where he was received by Cardinal Soldevilla, he proceeded to the headquarters of the Provincial Deputation where a reception which lasted three hours was held. An enormous number of representatives of different sections of the people—peasants before him; all the clubs, societies, associations, authorities and every kind of entity were represented. Many of them took advantage of the occasion to present their own special petitions. Thus the oil producers of Lower Aragón asked that the exportation of 50 per cent of their fine oils should be authorized; the railway workers begged that he would interest himself in the restoration to their jobs of such of their companions as had lately been discharged.

Banquet for Minister

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of this busy day Mr. de la Cierva arrived at the Mercantile and Industrial Union Club for a banquet being held in his honor. It was a great and impressive assembly; all the representatives of high authority, the judges, the rector of the university, the president of the deputation, the Alcalde, the regional deputies to the Cortes, and others were present. From the chair Mr. de la Cierva was warmly acclaimed, and an appeal was made that all should support his policy.

When he came to reply to these greetings and words of sympathy he said that he was among them again so soon after his visit just before the election at the end of last year, but at that time he had no opportunity like the present for appreciating the grave problems of Aragón in all their magnitude, and the desire of the people for agrarian reform. He lamented that in many respects Aragón found herself in a position of inferiority in comparison with other regions. Spain, he said, had not collapsed, and it was the duty of them all to make a special effort to assure her a grand future. But a social policy of fraternity instead of struggle must be developed, and that policy must be hurried on with, the same velocity being attained as other nations, which were working rapidly for their agrarian reform to make up for lost time, had attained. Spain could not afford to be slower than any.

In regard to communications, many more kilometers of railway must be constructed forthwith, and the roads, which were the disgrace of Spain, must at once be put in order. He discussed several other matters, including public finance, and said that everything was susceptible of reorganization and he was forming in the country a great current of opinion which would reach Parliament and would exercise pressure on those who

had not yet been convinced. There was enormous applause at the end of this speech.

Agricultural Problems

Mr. de la Cierva, afterward, in the further pursuit of the accomplishment of his day's work, proceeded to the Farmers Club, where representatives of the chief farming interests explained to him the special problems which affected agriculture in those parts. Then on to the Chamber of Commerce, where the president, Mr. Balsera, spoke of the necessity of giving a new impulse to such organizations; next to the house of the leader of the local Clerical committee, José Sancho Arroyo. Another heavy item on the program followed, for he had undertaken at this stage to address a large meeting of the railway employees in one of the theaters on the subject of his railway scheme. He spoke to them at some length, explaining his scheme in full.

At night, to finish his work, he attended a banquet in his honor, given by all the Zaragoza authorities in conjunction with each other. He made a long speech in which he expressed some of the views he had formed in Zaragoza. Then, to round off his day, he attended a gala performance at the chief theater and gave evidence of enjoying it thoroughly. Quite evidently this is no ordinary Spaniard.

STRAUSS' STATUE PLACED IN VIENNA

Leaders in Austrian Civic Life Present at Unveiling of Memorial to Famous Composer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Vienna has at last a statue of her famous master musician, Franz Strauss. The statue is so popular throughout the civilized world. Erected in the Stadtpark, one of the most beautiful public gardens in the city, the monument was unveiled in the presence of thousands of people, among whom were the President of the Republic, the Chancellor, and the Burgomaster of Vienna, besides all the most prominent representatives of musicians and artists circles in Vienna.

It is more than 18 years since the idea of erecting a monument was first mooted. Many various, and unexpected were the hindrances which arose in carrying out the project, but in 1914 the work was so well advanced that it was definitely decided that the unveiling should take place in May, 1915. But the great war had come in the interim, and, as in so many other and greater undertakings, the ceremony had to be postponed to a more convenient season. Now, more than two years after the end of the war, the statue of Strauss has at last been put up in Vienna. It is interesting to note that the mere expense of transporting only the granite pedestals from Aussig to Vienna was greater than the whole cost of the monument, material, workmanship and sculptor's honorarium.

It would have been impossible to do a more charming and appropriate spot for placing the statue of the composer. The Stadtpark already contains some beautiful monuments of famous Viennese, which are really works of art, rendered all the more attractive by their being set in delightful surroundings of trees, grass and flowers. It is perhaps not by coincidence that only a few steps away from the Strauss monument is the stone figure of the "Danube Maiden," a fitting neighbor for the composer of "The Blue Danube." Almost as near, but in the opposite direction, are the statues of Franz Schubert, Beethoven, and Mozart.

Just before the unveiling ceremony the President of the Republic, Dr. Hainisch, in a brief speech said that no musician had ever responded more faithfully to the spirit of his surroundings. There had been no greater musical interpreter of Vienna and of Austria than Johann Strauss, and it was therefore most right and proper that his fellow citizens should erect this statue in his memory.

As the President concluded, the covers fell away from the monument, while the Vienna Philharmonic orchestra, led by the famous Leipzig conductor, Dr. Nikisch, played the masterpiece of Strauss—"On the Beautiful Blue Danube."

MAIL COMPANY ASKS TO BUY SEIZED SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With the temporary restraining order against the United States Shipping Board and the United American Lines, Inc., still holding, preventing them from seizing again the nine Board ships they took from the United States Mail Steamship Company last Saturday, the legal fight between these interests was transferred from the state Supreme Court, which granted the injunction, to the federal court for the southern district of New York yesterday.

After counsel for the Board had moved for such transfer, the action was obligatory on the state court, as soon as a bond guaranteeing costs in event of the federal court returning the case to the state court was filed by the Board. Counsel for the Mail company argued for state jurisdiction because the contract between the company and the Board provided for adjusting disputes under the New York laws.

The company has now offered to buy the nine vessels outright from the government, under the rights secured to the company by the agreement dated May 23, 1920, which gives them an option to purchase the ships. The company has asked for a price on the America, George Washington, Susquehanna, Pocahontas, Princess Matoika, Potomac, President Grant, Mt. Vernon and Agamemnon.

STATUS OF BRITISH NONUNION WORKER

Clerks and Others Similarly Occupied May Organize, but Will Not Join Trade Unions, According to Indications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The relationships between employers and wage earners have been much discussed in Great Britain during recent years, but less attention has been devoted to the question of the relationships of both these parties to the class of worker who stands between them and who receives a salary instead of a wage. This class includes foremen, clerks, managers, technicians, and experts generally.

Nevertheless, the position of the salaried worker is not passing unnoticed by the more far-sighted students of industrial affairs. It is being recognized by them that the social and industrial developments of the future will be largely determined by the attitude of the "salaried" (as this class has been termed). The manager, the expert, the "mental worker" generally, occupy a strategic, pivotal position. Their importance during the past quarter of a century has been a principal feature of modern social history.

At one time the employer was generally also the manager and technical expert; but since the growth of limited liability companies the position has changed—the owners of the industrial concerns are now the shareholders, and salaried managers are employed to conduct the business for them. R. H. Tawney has quoted figures which show that something like 50 per cent of the wage earners are employed by limited companies, thus indicating the extent to which the personal employer has been eliminated from industry. The salaried experts of limited companies are paid employees, just as much as are the wage-earning manual laborers.

An Intellectual Proletariat

The "mental worker" is thus undergoing the same change of economic status as the manual worker underwent a century ago: he is being merged into an intellectual proletariat. But at the same time his function is supremely important in the conduct of industry; he links up the financial with the operative sides, and makes possible the complicated industrial system of today. And the question naturally arises as to what part he will play in the changes which will possibly take place in the industrial system in the immediate future. The struggle which wage earners are conducting for a continuous improvement in their position, will the salaried unite with the capitalist, throw in their lot with Labor, or maintain some sort of independent position?

Several forces are pulling them in either direction. The Middle Classes Union, which aims at catering for the salaried worker, is theoretically in favor of strict independence. But up to the present it has confined its propaganda and activities to countering the various moves of Labor, by strike breaking and similar action. It will doubtless, ere long, take corresponding action against profiteers and monopolists on the side of Capital, and when it does so it will justify its claim to independence. At present, however, it has incurred the charge of protecting the salaried man from the lower millstone, without relieving him from the pressure of the upper.

Guid Ideals in Industry

On the other hand, the Guild Socialists frankly advocate the alliance of the salaried workers' organizations with those of Labor. Envisaging, as they do, a guild form of society, in which the great industries will be conducted by the workers in them, they recognize the impossibility of this ideal ever coming about without the loyal support of those workers upon whom the efficient conduct of industry depends. The adherents of this idea point out that certain groups of non-manual workers have already shown signs of a tendency to link up with the trade unionists in their own industries. The National Union of Journalists, for example, is affiliated to trades unions in the printing industry; the Amalgamated Shipbuilding Union has a working agreement with the foremen; and the draftsmen have been considering proposals for closer unity with the engineering unions.

This tendency, however, has not pro-

ceeded very far, and it has been suggested to salaried workers whose occupation brings them into close contact with manual workers. But there are many organizations such as, for example, that of the bank clerks, whose members are not engaged in industrial undertakings, and these have shown no inclination whatever to ally themselves with Labor. It is not likely, either, that they will do so, at any rate in the immediate future.

Mr. Shaw's Advice

There seems no reason to encourage them to take this course, except the purely theoretical one advanced by Bernard Shaw. Writing in the Guildman for June he argues that the value of the employee under the "capitalist system" is determined by supply and demand; and that even the most complete trade or professional organization can do little more than secure him the top of his market. He applies this to such highly educated and specially trained workers as astronomical staffs and actuarial staffs, and puts his point in the characteristically Shavian way when he says that "a sum 'in' long division was once a job almost impossible to Archimedes or Euclid: to-day the office boy does it for less money than a stevered gets."

It is often argued from this that since the salaried worker is subject to the same laws of wages as the manual worker, he should adopt the same methods and link up with the trade unions and the Labor Party. But those who know the kind of men and women in such organizations as, for instance, the Insurance Officials Guild, with the purely middle-class outlook, their abhorrence of strikes, and their antipathy to the usual methods of industrial politics, will be prepared to state, with surety, that there is no prospect of such an alliance coming about.

What will most probably happen will be the adoption of the trade union idea in one and only one respect: the black-coated workers will, in all likelihood, strengthen their own individual unions by seeking to include all workers in their own occupation, and then they will link up with similar organizations to form loosely connected associations. These organizations will be used for the conduct of salary negotiations, to obtain representation in Parliament, and for provident purposes. But beyond that they will not go. Their position will be one of practically complete independence.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN GERMANY DENOUNCED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The disturbing growth of the habit of excessive drinking in Germany, which has caused anxiety to social reformers, has been the subject of a Reichstag discussion. The topic was introduced by Dr. Strathmann of the German Peoples Party at a meeting of the sociological commission of the Reichstag and, after commenting on the growth of the drink habit, the speaker sharply attacked the government for its slowness in taking measures to combat the evil. He declared that while indications abounded that "alcohol was going to swamp Germany" very shortly, the government displayed neither energy nor sincerity in confronting the evil.

Dr. Moses, of the Independent Socialist Party, who followed, declared that the consumption of champagne had increased from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bottles. Mr. Tremmel, of the Center Party, said that the increase in the number of bars was nothing short of a crime.

Other speakers pointed to the great advantages, economically and otherwise, which had resulted in the United States from prohibition; although it was contended that public opinion in Germany was far from ripe for the adoption of so drastic a measure. Mr. Veltor, privy councillor, mentioned that a measure was being drafted by the government to fight the alcohol menace. Mr. Mumm, of the German Nationalist Party, proposed the following resolution: That the German government be requested:

- (1) To lay before the Reichstag at its next meeting a draft law for the combating of the misuse of drink;
- (2) To get into touch with the various state governments to check the increase of bars, liquor resorts, drink dens and so-called family restaurants;
- (3) Not to surrender to the campaign in favor of the extension of police hours;
- (4) Not to display alcohol advertisements on the state railways.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. A more detailed Reichstag debate was expected shortly afterward.

REDUCING POSTAL DEFICIT IN BRITAIN

No Increased Charge for Sending Papers Abroad, but Economy in Department Itself Is Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—With the consent of the Cabinet, Mr. Kellaway, the newly appointed Postmaster General, recently announced to the House of Commons the decision against the increase in charge for newspapers and other printed papers going to foreign countries and to the dominions. Some of the most influential commercial associations in the country had represented that the increased charges which had been designed by Mr. Kellaway to meet the deficit on the working of the postoffice, if applied to subject matter going overseas, would hamper England in comparison with the United States and Germany.

Widespread protest throughout the country had not prevailed upon the Postmaster to withdraw his increased inland rates. It was explained in defense that the expenditure of £70,000,000 by the Post Office was earning a revenue of only £85,500,000 on the present basis. The increases which had been put forth for the year ended to produce the deficit of £2,500,000.

The postage on printed matter, at present 1d., resulted in a loss of £2,400,000, as the carriage of printed papers and circulars cost the Post Office 1½d. each. It was proposed to increase the postage to 1d. for two ounces, and that was estimated to bring in an additional £1,000,000. The cost of handling a postcard was over 1d. and there was a loss of £450,000, under this head. The proposal to increase this to 1½d., was designed to produce an additional £500,000.

Abolition of Sunday Post

To reduce expenditures still further by £1,000,000 it had been decided that the Sunday post throughout the country should be abolished. The decision against the increase on printed matter going abroad would involve a loss of £200,000, but it was considered that this would not seriously place in jeopardy the prospect of the Post Office balancing its accounts.

The appointment of a council of business men to assist and advise the Post Office was a step that aroused much interest and favorable comment. When questioned in the House as to the power such a council would have, Mr. Kellaway replied that he would hold a meeting the following week with the business gentlemen, to find out what they considered would be the proper powers for them to exercise. The Postmaster thought they would become a real and effective instrument in a system of economic and efficient Post Office management.

War Bonuses Blamed

Further, Mr. Kellaway announced that a board composed of the heads of departments was to be set up in the Post Office, to meet periodically and review the work of their sections. Traveling committees were at the moment investigating Post Office staffs, with the result that reduction was taking place at the rate of 400 a month.

The Postmaster-General stated quite

definitely that the cause of the Post Office deficit was "war bonus." The increase in wages and salaries compared with 1913-14 was £29,000,000, and of this sum £23,000,000 was due to war bonus. Of the war bonus, £19,300,000 went to members of the staff receiving £2 a week or less. It was provided that the bonus should rise or fall with the cost of living and as the latter was falling, there would be a substantial reduction in the bonus next September.

Speaking of the size of the Post Office staff, Mr. Kellaway said that it numbered 900 fewer than in 1913-14 (apart from the engineering staff), in spite of the fact that millions of war pensions payments had to be made, that millions of war savings certificates were issued, and that the savings banks accounts had increased from 9,000,000 in number to 13,500,000. An increase of 5000 in the engineering staff had been necessary to overcome the arrears of work accumulated during the war.

Postage increases which are to stand include: postcards, from 1d. to 1½d.; inland printed papers, from 1d. to 1½d.; registered letters, from 2d. to 3d.; and foreign letters, from 2½d. to 3d.

definitely that the cause of the Post Office deficit was "war bonus." The increase in wages and salaries compared with 1913-14 was £29,000,000, and of this sum £23,000,000 was due to war bonus. Of the war bonus, £19,300,000 went to members of the staff receiving £2 a week or less. It was provided that the bonus should rise or fall with the cost of living and as the latter was falling, there would be a substantial reduction in the bonus next September.

Speaking of the size of the Post Office staff, Mr. Kellaway said that it numbered 900 fewer than in 1913-14 (apart from the engineering staff), in spite of the fact that millions of war pensions payments had to be made, that millions of war savings certificates were issued, and that the savings banks accounts had increased from 9,000,000 in number to 13,500,000. An increase of 5000 in the engineering staff had been necessary to overcome the arrears of work accumulated during the war.

Postage increases which are to stand include: postcards, from 1d. to 1½d.; inland printed papers, from 1d. to 1½d.; registered letters, from 2d. to 3d.; and foreign letters, from 2½d. to 3d.

PLYMOUTH SPECIAL

Monday, Aug. 1,

President's Day

and Immense Parade

AT PLYMOUTH

An Extra Boat Will Leave

Boston at 3:30 A. M.

Leave Plymouth at 6 P. M.

Regular Boat will leave Plymouth

at 5 P. M.

Many people regard this as

The Comfortable and Best Way to

travel to Plymouth.

Steamer from Rowe's Wharf,

Boston, Mass.

AFFAIRS OF GREECE PLACED IN JEOPARDY

Guiding Rule of Constantinian
Appears to Be to Crush the
Venizelists Regardless of What
the Effects May Be

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—One may in vain attempt to present the exact picture of the internal situation in Greece in the short space of an article. Suffice it to say, that the guiding rule of the Constantinian Government is to "kill" the Liberal Party so as to render impossible any future political activity of the Venizelists. To this end, the Constantinianists have applied a policy of intimidation and persecution, but to their great surprise the result of their strenuous effort has been exactly the opposite from the one aimed at, for, not only the Venizelists are adamant in their faith and devotion to their chief, but a great many of those who voted against Mr. Venizelos are silently but definitely passing over to the Liberal ranks.

The patriotic stand of the Liberal Party since the elections, and the unselfish efforts of Mr. Venizelos to save the Treaty of Sevres, not to mention the absolute failure of the Royalist régime in the administration of the country's national affairs, these three facts account for the passing over to the Liberal ranks of masses of voters who now consider that November 14 of last year was a day of national catastrophe.

The failure of the Constantinian régime is, however, better seen in the field of foreign policy and relations. Owing to the prestige of Mr. Venizelos, the accredited representatives of Greece in the foreign capitals were persons grata with the allied governments. Moreover, these men of long diplomatic experience had themselves created a favorable atmosphere for their country abroad. On the morrow of the elections, the Constantinian Government dispensed with the services of these men, with the result that the new appointed ministers in the allied capitals are persons non grata, owing largely to the fact that they represent King Constantine and his ministers, whose pro-German exploits during the war will not be easily forgotten either in Paris or in London.

Flagrant Mistakes Made

In Athens itself the ministers of the Allies are not in relations with Constantinian, and the Greek Foreign Office gets most of the information regarding the foreign situation from newspaper sources. This disadvantage, however, has been somewhat offset by the fact that the Constantinian Government has placed at the head of its foreign office a man who has repeatedly justified the flagrant mistakes of the government by pleading ignorance of the situation. The present Minister of Foreign Affairs in Athens has little or no knowledge of the treaties and agreements of Greece with the allied governments and of the rights of Greece proceeding from them.

During the last crisis of the Northern Epirus question, the Foreign Minister pleaded ignorance of the Epirotic question. It may as well be stated, that owing to the criminal neglect of the Constantinian Government, Northern Epirus has definitely disappeared from that group of Greek territories which the statesmanship of Venizelos had won for Greece. Though it indeed matters much to the nation and to the Epirotes, the loss of Northern Epirus and of the heroic Chimeria matters little to the Constantinian politicians, because these territories are Venizelist and their union with Greece will simply swell the mass of voters that will oust the present régime and establish a democracy with Venizelos as its president.

It was only after the tireless activities of that patriotic organization in Boston, known as the Pan-Epirotic Union of America, that the Greek Government decided to stir from its indifferent attitude toward the Epirotes, who are suffering today under the heel of the Albanian minority, ill, because those of the Turkish régime gave into insignificance.

Allies Suspicious

It should be borne in mind that the present Government of Greece has made such a failure of the foreign relations of the country, owing chiefly to the fact that it is composed of men who have placed their faith on a German victory, and who have done all in their power to get Greece into the German camp. Naturally, these allies cannot be regarded by the Allies without suspicion or mistrust. Their inability to govern Greater Greece should be attributed to the fact that they have never seriously believed in the possibility of a Greater Greece, while their failure to uphold their national cause is partly a consequence of the isolation in which they found themselves, as regards their international relations, on the day they assumed power.

Furthermore, these men had been out of touch with what had taken place in Paris and London during the last three or four years, and owing to this, as well as to the fact that they have done their best during the Peace Conference period to hinder Mr. Venizelos from obtaining what he did for his country, they were naturally unprepared to champion the very cause they ignored and had worked against. Mr. Kalligriopoulos admitted, both in Paris and in London, that he was altogether ignorant of the evolution of the national question of Greece, and that he had looked over the Treaty of Sevres for the first time during his trip to the allied capitals. And Mr. Kalligriopoulos was the Prime Minister of Greece, who went to Paris and London last February for the purpose of defending the treaty he had not read!

Greece Has Heavy Bill

What the Constantinian politicians called to realize, or vainly ignored, was the fact that Greece must pay a heavy price in national prestige and territory for receding Constantinian. Had they had the courage to face the people with this truth and shape their policy accordingly, Greece would have been rescued from her difficult situation with a small loss as could possibly be expected. Instead of this same policy, they adopted a course of misrepresentation, telling the Greek people that Europe and the world at large is simply delighted that Constantinian is back in Greece, and that their great allies, and especially England, are with them in their campaign against the Turks. The English and French official statements to the contrary were represented to the people by the Constantinian politicians as intrigues of the "hateful" and "traitor" Venizelos against Greece.

Such is the lamentable condition in which Greece finds herself today. The Greek Government has recklessly thrown away the several chances offered her, to save the greater part of the newly acquired Greek territories. After its refusal to accept the services of Mr. Venizelos, had it at least accepted the London proposals of last March, Thrace would have been definitely saved and Asia Minor would have become autonomous with Smyrna as its capital. The compromise suggested then, provided for the presence of the Greek Army in Smyrna. It is said that Demetrios Gounaris went to London with the idea of accepting this compromise, but before he had time to do so, a special envoy of the Constantinian clique was dispatched to the British capital to warn Mr. Gounaris that such an acceptance would mean the downfall of the Constantinian Party and the eclipse of the King.

Allied Offer Declined

And so, the vital interests of the country were sacrificed for the interests of a party and the prestige of Constantinian. A reckless military campaign was undertaken which culminated in the defeat in April of Eski-Shehr and in the consequent rise of the Kemalist prestige at home and abroad. Kemal's arrogance, however, gave Greece another chance to save herself.

The allied offer for intervention was sent to the Greeks in general terms, but the British Government's views as to the terms of settlement did not differ much from the London proposals of last March. Thrace would still have been saved to Greece, and Asia Minor would become autonomous but no Greek troops were to be allowed to remain definitely in Smyrna. A governor would have been appointed by the League of Nations and a local police force would have been instituted under the instruction of allied officers. The Greek Army would remain in Asia Minor until such time as the governor would consider necessary for the police force to be in a position to take care of the autonomous territory.

Had the Greeks accepted the compromise and the Turks refused it, then Greece would have been raised once more to the status of an ally and could at least count on English support to win the war against Kemal.

GAS COMPANY'S PLEA TO BE CONTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—When the hearing on the application of the New York and Queens Gas Company for higher rates is resumed before the Public Service Commission next Tuesday, the city will be prepared to support its contention that the company is really owned by the Consolidated Gas Company, which in turn is alleged to be controlled by the Standard Oil Company, from which it is said to purchase all the oil going into its gas manufacture here, and by the Consolidated Coal Company, an alleged Standard Oil concern, from which all of the coal for gas manufacture in this city is said to be bought.

The New York and Queens company bases its claim for higher rates on a valuation of its own, set at \$3,000,000, but this is admittedly based on replacement cost at present prices; articles like automobiles and other equipment being valued by the company at present prices of new stock, regardless of depreciation, for which nothing is allowed.

Col. Elton S. Miller, expert valuation witness for the company, is also vice-president and general manager of the Barlett-Hayward Company, manufacturers of gas equipment, and this company within the last 10 years has sold about \$10,000,000 worth of equipment to the Consolidated. Colonel Miller and the president of Barlett-Hayward were formerly employed by the Consolidated.

MR. LODGE ADVISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Economy should be practiced in the state and local government as it now promises to be practiced in the national government, declared Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, in presiding as moderator of a town meeting at Nahant. He urged people to act for the common good and not wait for someone else to act first.

STATE PIER PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PORTLAND, Maine.—Work will commence on the Maine state pier about the first of September, according to an announcement by Henry F. Merrill, chairman of the commission in charge of the construction. The delay thus far, it is explained, has been due to details involved in the transfer of papers.

FRANCE AND THE GERMAN SANCTIONS

Hope Exists of Cooperation of
Former Enemies in Inter-
Trade Matters and in Utiliza-
tion of Their Resources

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Some interesting plans were drawn up by the German delegation which visited Paris to confer with the French experts under the direction of Mr. Loucheur, upon the possibility of a direct accord respecting reparations payments and the general commercial relations of France and Germany.

One point which was considered was what price Germany should be credited with when she supplies France with goods—materiel or labor—under the Treaty. That France is prepared to receive considerable payments in kind is now not in doubt but naturally it has not been easy to ascertain on what basis their value should be reckoned. These negotiations have been conducted with great secrecy for it has been hoped to avoid the excitement and the passion of public discussion on matters which are after all technical and demand a different atmosphere for their discussion than that which is to be obtained in public conferences. But the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor clearly understood that the fundamental which was laid down was that the price which prevailed in 1914 should be taken as a basis and the coefficient fixed by ascertaining the reduced purchasing power of gold at the present time. Germany would be credited, were this proposal approved, with the present-day equivalent of the 1914 price.

Further it is suggested that the clearing houses shall be set up, for the reception of French orders from the interested inhabitants of the devastated regions and for the reception of the offers of German producers. A system of paying the producer by a sort of bond granted by the French to the consumer and redeemed by the German Government is the essence of this scheme. Although it is not easy to set up the precise technical machinery, the bases on which it would work are not hard to establish.

Fixing of Quantities

What remains, as already stated, a matter of difficulty is the fixing of the quantities thus to be allowed and the delays of payment. These things obviously depend upon broader decisions. They depend upon how the bonds to be delivered to the Reparations Commission are to be used. If they are to be kept in the coffers of the commission and only the annual interest distributed, then France cannot obtain very much in any given year. If, on the other hand, France can take her share and pay deliveries of goods by giving bonds in exchange, then other countries will doubtless ask whether too much German wealth is not being diverted to France at their expense. The problem is full of unexpected difficulties and requires the closest study.

What can be said now is that some progress was made before the conference was adjourned in order to enable the German representative to lay the provisional conclusions before the government at Berlin, and it is anticipated that on their return further progress will be made.

But there is another question which has become linked up with this question—and that is the general commercial relations of the two countries. It may fairly be said that the main lines of an accord have been indicated. One point, particularly concerning France is the liberty of importing into Rhineland. Now the Germans have always tried to put difficulties in the way of the French importing into these territories. French goods were practically excluded. It is quite clear that one of the objects of the economic sanction which consisted in erecting a customs barrier between the left and the right bank of the Rhine, thus largely cutting off the Rhineland from the rest of Germany, was to enable the French to counteract this commercial boycott—to open, as it were, the door between France and Germany. The Rhineland was to be compelled to turn to the West rather than to the East.

Compromise Proposal

It is now proposed that there should be an agreement, a compromise, in this respect. Germany will not allow France to send in without restriction luxury articles such as silk, but otherwise it is likely that certain fixed quantities of goods will be allowed to pass freely.

The consequence of such an agreement would naturally be the removal of that economic sanction of the customs cordon. Apparently England does not see any reason for the maintenance of a penalty which was taken when the Germans refused to accept the Paris ultimatum on reparations. Nominally, of course, the penalty was imposed for other reasons. Legally, it is not possible to say that Germany's refusal was a breach of any clause of the Treaty for it came in March, while the Treaty says that the reparations conditions should be laid down in May by the commission appointed for that purpose, and not by the Supreme Council. But it is in law the Allies would have been wrong to punish Germany for her refusal, it was easy to find plenty of respectable reasons. It was easy to point to other breaches of the Treaty. Thus, it was shown that Germany had not disarmed. Germany was behind in her payments. Germany had not tried her war criminals. This was a sort of afterthought to justify the measure. Now, however, Germany has accepted the subsequent ultimatum of

London, so that the grievance of the refusal to accept the Paris ultimatum has disappeared. As for the later charges, they too are disappearing. The criminals are being tried; no complaints are being made about German disarmament, all payments that have been demanded have been made. Why, then, were the sanctions maintained?

Occupation Secondary

Now it should be said at once that the mere occupation of the towns of Düsseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort is of secondary importance. Military occupation in itself is of little consequence. It is probable that France, rather than appear to be making concessions in response to German demands, will insist on maintaining this rather fictitious guarantee for some time. But on the other hand, in spite of some opposition, she is likely to give way in regard to the customs cordon.

With the conclusion of an arrangement it would be bad business for France to keep the economic sanc-

tion in force. She will have obtained all that she wants and will be able to trade with Rhineland. Publicists of importance do not hesitate to say that it would be unjust to cut off the rest of Germany from Rhineland at a time when the greatest exertions are demanded from Germany.

They point out that it would be against the interest of France. If Germany is to pay up she must be able to control the banks in Rhineland as well as in other parts of her territory. At present German financiers may evade the Berlin Government simply because the Rhineland banks are more or less out of the control of Berlin.

The truth is, say these publicists, that the moment Germany shows good will, interest as well as honesty commands France to remove all difficulties in the way of a Berlin government anxious to fulfill its obligations. Provided the suppression of the customs cordon of the Rhine does not permit Germany to practice a policy of commercial exclusion against France, it is better to suppress that customs cordon. That proviso is amply met by the

suggested accord which has been discussed at Paris. Therefore if all goes well and the negotiations reach their expected conclusions, not only will France and Germany agree about reparations, but they will also agree about the conditions of intertrade, and the economic sanctions can be withdrawn. It should be added that at the same time there is hope of a wider understanding which will permit French and German cooperation in the utilization of their resources, such as Lorraine iron ore and Westphalian coal, in common.

HEAVY TRUCKS CURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—As a means to the preservation of the highways, a campaign has been started by the State Highway Department to check the operation over the roads of the State of overloaded automobile trucks. The legal weight is 18,000 pounds. A force of inspectors will be maintained in every section of the State, equipped with means to stop trucks on the road, jack them up and weigh them on the spot.

AUTOMOBILE CARAVAN SETS OUT FOR IDAHO

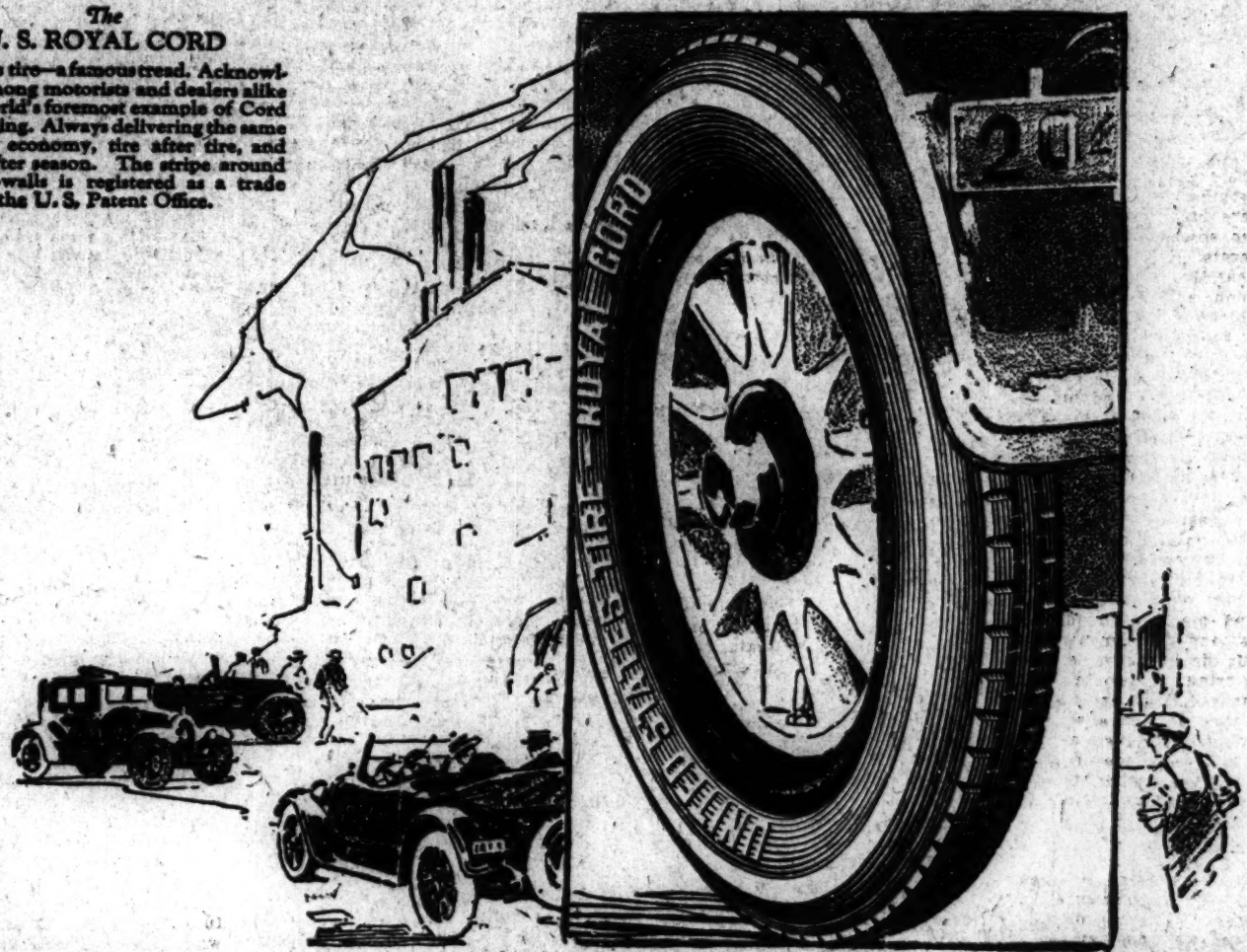
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Twenty-eight families, each in its own automobile, with bungalow trailer attached, started yesterday for Idaho, where each one is to take up and develop a 40-acre ranch. The motor caravan was led by William D. Scott, originator of the plan, and accompanied by representatives of the University of Idaho, which will furnish expert agricultural advice to the colonists.

Following receptions at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, and the City Hall, Manhattan, the caravan proceeded up Broadway and Fifth Avenue, and onto Croton, where camp was made for the night. The transcontinental trip is expected to take six weeks. The route has been mapped out by the American Automobile Association, and festivities in honor of the colonists are planned by towns and cities along the way.

The U. S. ROYAL CORD

A famous tire—a famous tread. Acknowledged among motorists and dealers alike as the world's foremost example of Cord tire building. Always delivering the same repeated economy, tire after tire, and season after season. The stripe around the side-walls is registered as a trade mark in the U. S. Patent Office.



The truth a year ago:
a bigger truth to-day—

"Go to a legitimate dealer
and get a legitimate tire"

If it were possible for the thousands of U. S. dealers to gather into one big national convention, the public would have a surprising picture of good tire merchandising.

Probably you would see banners reading like this:—

"We sell tires and tire service—not discounts."

"Our customers demand the *par quality* tire at a *net price*."

"Ask us about the leadership of U. S. Royal Cords."

"The public wants values instead of discounts."

The sale of U. S. Royal Cord Tires in June, 1921, more than doubled that of June, 1920.

People have accepted U. S. Royal Cords as a tire that

all other tires may be measured by today. The *par quality* tire at a *net price*.

In time to come, the significance of the present year will be even more apparent than now.

1921 will stand out as the year when the public declared itself.

When people refused to be mere *transient* tire trade.

When they turned their backs on "discount" tires—and *went to quality* and *stayed with quality*.

Go to a legitimate dealer and get a legitimate tire.

See the U. S. policy in operation as a personal transaction. Buy your tires as you do the other standard products you use.

Let a reputable manufacturer and his reputable dealer take responsibility for your tire economy. Instead of taking it yourself—as "discount" tires make you do.

As people say
everywhere

United States Tires
are Good Tires

United States Tires
United States Rubber Company
Tire Branch, 560 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

WAL BANK BUILDING
5110-5111
CONN.

EDUCATIONAL

LATIN OR NO LATIN
IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The old controversy between those who would retain Greek and Latin in the French curriculum and those who would reform educational methods by laying more stress upon practical and natural science instruction has broken out anew. The Minister of Instruction Publique, Léon Bérard, who has submitted certain observations and posed certain questions to the Council Superior, appears to favor what are called the "humanities." He believes that the project of Mr. Bérard is, on the whole, excellent in that it shows a desire to simplify the curriculum which has become too complicated. His main idea is that it is wrong to attempt to guide the young intelligence into the narrow ways of specialisation.

But he adds, if the views of Mr. Bérard come to be like those of the Council Superior, the baccalaureat—a degree which hardly corresponds to anything in England or America but which may roughly be taken to be a sort of bachelorship of letters or natural science and is almost obligatory before the French boy can obtain many private as well as public posts—will be made more exclusive before allowing Latinless instruction to come to pass.

In the future, according to this scheme, France will revert to the older methods of only allowing those who receive a Greco-Latin culture to arrive at the baccalaureat. As the baccalaureat is required before the pupil can proceed to take up further courses and sit for higher examinations such as those for the *licence*—the letters and the doctorate, it follows that only those who have passed through this particular course of instruction will have access to the superior schools and colleges.

"Nobody," declares Mr. Aulard, "admires more than I admire Greek and Latin culture as an instrument of education. But it is necessary to reserve this particular culture for those who show a special aptitude and who are judged capable of profiting by it."

He protests strongly that it is not a question of *elitism*—the idea at present is that the son of the rich man is taught Latin whether he is fitted for such studies or not. Mr. Aulard would reserve this culture for an élite, but an élite of intelligence not an élite of wealth. In short, Latin is not a subject that should be taught to all the world, but is itself a special study and not a general study.

Secondary education in France is criticized as being the appanage of privileged persons. Can it be affirmed, he asks, that the élite of France is to be found in the lycées, which receive the young bourgeois without regard to merit? The poorer child, who cannot devote his time to the special classical studies, is shut out from all the better positions and all the higher professions.

As a professor he urges that all children without distinction of any kind should pass the last year of their primary scholastic life at the national school and only those shall be allowed to undergo the subsequent classical education who show themselves to be entirely worthy. All those who show themselves adapted to these studies should be helped.

On the other hand the baccalaureat should be open to those who have "little Latin and no Greek." It is, thinks Mr. Aulard, a great mistake to strengthen the claim of the Latinists, as that they alone are capable of furnishing an instruction which will enable young Frenchmen to occupy the most desirable posts and professions. It is wrong to compel everybody to pass by this grade, for the result is that only the children of the rich who may or may not have any aptitude for these studies are able to enjoy the advantages of education as it is understood in France.

This struggle between the Latinists and the non-Latinists is of too long standing to be solved in a moment and the present conflict of opinion is only another episode in the struggle.

HISTORY AND UTILITY OF WAR
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation from the League of Nations waited on the president of the Board of Education recently with reference to the teaching of history in schools. This, at first sight, looks like an infringement of the old-established and wise practice of keeping propaganda out of education. But the deputation disavowed any such intention, and the purpose behind their action has received the support of many educationalists.

Mr. Gooch, who led the deputation, said that the union did not ask for propaganda in schools and colleges, or for any limitation of the freedom of the teacher, but they did ask that the "text" should exercise its right to advise, suggest and encourage. The League of Nations, at any rate in England, was no longer a controversial issue. It existed and was at work, and Great Britain was a member of it. It would depend for its success and perhaps even for its survival, on the support that it would find in the British Commonwealth during the next few years. It appeared, he said, to be the duty of a far-sighted government to take steps in good time to secure

that when the children now in the schools reached manhood they should be armed in advance against the instincts and passions which found expression in war.

This view is supported by Prof. Gilbert Murray who has stated, in a letter to the press, his opinion that it is not a question of imposing a bias, but of calling attention to a few facts of group of facts. Rightly or wrongly, most of the civilized nations of the world have taken a very important step, which throws a light backward on all their past history. Their decision is that war has been tried in the balance and found wanting. They have pledged themselves to try and do without it in the future, and with that end in view to alter the whole method of their international relations. This new fact, he says, with all its immense consequences in the field of public conduct, has not yet found its way into the ordinary textbooks, and all the new facts are likely to be ignored by busy teachers unless their attention is specially called to it. Let teachers know it and understand it; then, of course, they can express what opinions they like about it.

GEOMETRY BASED
ON EXPERIMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Intuitive geometry, now being introduced into the schools of the United States, as an integral part of the reorganization of the mathematics courses, in the initial year of the new junior high school course corresponding to the seventh grade, has a considerable record of use in European schools, though until recently only a few schools in the United States, including the Boston Latin School, and Horace Mann, have attempted to use it. But with the coming of the junior high school this subject has now come into its own, and may be regarded as one of the foremost advances to make the study of mathematics interesting at the most critical period of the educational process. Everybody likes to make constructive drawings and experiments, and it is the utilization of this fact to teach the basis of all constructive and artistic laws that is the foundation of the new course.

At the start, the direct measurement of distances and angles by means of a linear scale and protractor, is the first task. As each pupil makes his own measurements, there is likely to be a slight variation. The class is then taught how to approximate the differences; and thus determine the exact figure. Then the necessity for exactness is developed, so that accuracy in practice becomes a part of the course. Later, indirect measurement by means of drawing to scale, with special application to maps, and the use of square-ruled paper, to insure proportion, is introduced, and the construction and measurement of the commoner geometrical figures, such as the various forms of the triangle, four-sided figures, circles, and solids of similar character. The use of the compass, T-square and triangle to construct figures is shown, together with the ability to recognize these forms in nature.

In all this work, according to the statement made by the National Committee on Mathematical Requirements, the main purpose is to make the pupil familiar with the elementary ideas concerning geometric forms in the plane and in space with respect to shape, size and position, due plans being made to bring out geometric relations and logical connections. Before the end of the work the pupil should be able to make inferences and draw valid conclusions from the relations discovered, thus making the work a gradual approach to, and providing for, demonstrative geometry and trigonometry.

In this connection, steps have been taken by the national committee to simplify to a certain extent the terms and symbols in both geometry and algebra, aiming first to select a general term to cover current usage, using that which is used outside the United States if possible, so as to obtain an international basis. Explanations, rather than exact definition should be used of such terms as space, magnitude, point, line, surface, plane, solid, direction and distance. Circles, polygons and similar figures are to be considered as the line or lines bounding them rather than the portion of the plane enclosed, and circumference, perimeter, and similar works refer to the numerical measure of the length of the line. The area of a circle or polygon is the portion of the plane enclosed. Terms abandoned include antecedent, consequent, third and fourth proportional, equivalent, trapezium, scholium, lemma, oblong, scalene triangle, sect, perigon, rhomboid, and reflex, acute, whole and conjugate angles. Substitutes are given to half, and homologous to corresponding. Many symbols are standardized, on the international basis, and the old abbreviations, Q. E. D. and Q. E. F. are formally retired in favor of English words.

EDUCATIONAL AIM OF FAIRS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

To all committees and boards in charge of arrangements for community fairs to be held in the fall, the Educational Summary would call attention to a fair held in Winterville, Georgia, last October, which proved that educational objectives can successfully be made the predominant feature of a fair, and that a community fair has great possibilities as an agency for promoting desirable educational goals. The committee in charge of this fair decided at the very beginning that they would use the fair as a medium for furthering certain clearly defined aims, and they planned definite ways of attaining these aims. First of all, the usual types of fair exhibits were provided for. To these exhibits, however, rib-

bons instead of money prizes were awarded. Furthermore, near some of the products exhibits were placed placards, which called attention to undesirable community conditions regarding these products. The placards also suggested means of correcting these conditions. For example, a placard near the corn exhibits called attention to the fact that a half a dozen not well-defined varieties of corn are now grown in the community with a great variation in yields. The same placard urged the farmers to join a short course and complete notes in an effort to find the variety best suited to the community. Other placards called attention to the great diversity in fertilizer practices, and likewise urged the farmers to join a short course for the study of fertilizers. The chief educational feature of the fair, however, was a pageant entitled "The Spirit of 1920." In this pageant over 100 people took part—people ranging from tots of 5 to 10 to grandfathers and grandmothers. A number of community organizations joined hands in working it up. The theme of the pageant was that, under desirable conditions in a community can be traced to ignorance, public indifference, and the things springing from these two factors; while knowledge, efficiency, spirit of service, and their companions are responsible for all that's best in community life.

FORWARD STEPS IN
NEW ZEALAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—A national teaching service which will give every teacher an opportunity of seeking any appointment which may be open, irrespective of the district in which the applicant may be living, is an ideal at which the New Zealand Department of Education is steadily aiming. In spite of some bitter criticism, a recent plebiscite of New Zealand teachers resulted in 2300 out of 2500 voting in favor of the government measure.

Opponents of the movement aim their shafts at what they describe as the alarming tendency to centralization, with the gradual withdrawal of powers and responsibilities from education boards. These boards are declared to have lost their powers of initiative and to have become practically the agents of the central department at Wellington, thus destroying the enthusiasm which in the past had aroused great public interest in education and brought about needed reforms.

Mr. C. J. Parr, the Minister for Education, asserts that those who deplore what they call centralization are unable to specify what they mean or to give definite instances of the alleged evils. The object of the act in introduced a grading system for teachers was to make the teaching service a dominion one, not merely parochial. The legislation of recent years had been in the direction of coordinating the system throughout the country and removing the educational diversities and weaknesses of local government.

Constructive work was done by the Secondary Schools Assistants Association at its recent meeting. While the treatment and consideration received from the government were cordially recognized, emphasis was placed on weak points in the new act which should be easily remedied. Among educational reforms considered necessary were better coordination between primary and secondary schools, and an intelligent use of the accrediting system in connection with examinations, also the strict limitation of numbers in any school to 500 scholars.

Technical education should not be commenced, it was held, until the child had had a sound primary education, and after the primary course, which will now terminate at the age of 13 years, there should be a post-primary course, uniform throughout New Zealand. The act resolved that teachers should be allowed to appeal not only against their grading but also against their position in any grade; also that the setting up of a transfer and promotion board was in the best interests of all secondary teachers.

A proposal which will be endorsed by patriotic New Zealanders was the recommendation that returned soldier teachers in secondary schools be allowed the same concession granted to their war colleagues in primary schools, namely that each year of war service count as two years for the purposes of grading and superannuation.

Agricultural education is one of the needs which the present government has recognized and when the financial aftermath of the war has lifted a little more New Zealand will step boldly forward with a program of farm schools to be worked in conjunction with the Education Department. Plots of land may also be made available at technical colleges. The government aims at making its farmers thoroughly efficient and at fostering in young New Zealanders that intelligent understanding and appreciation of life on the farm which will effectively arrest the lamentable drift from country to town.

Courses on pageantry, drama in the high school, drama for children, establishment and operation of a little theater, dancing and rhythm, costume-making and make-up, puppets and pantomime, stagecraft, drama in the church and Sunday school, drama activities for employees, and kindred subjects are offered by the Drama League of America in its second institute in Chicago, August 15 to 27.

Of the 276 teachers of Journalism in American colleges, only two are women—one of them being at the University of Wisconsin.

ADULT EDUCATION
IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adult education may be regarded from two points of view; either as a means of compensation for deficient instruction in youth, or as the channel through which a satisfactory early education is continued in directions that have a special interest for those of mature years. Where a whole nation becomes suddenly aware of the inadequacy of its schooling, adult education is apt to be considered chiefly from the former point of view, and this is the present outlook of China. Not only has the level of general intelligence to be raised in this way, but parents have to be convinced through finding out their own ignorance that it is desirable to educate their children.

This movement is too recent to have a history. In an able summary of adult education in China, Mr. Chai Hsuan Chuang notes that under the Manchu dynasty, emperors' edicts were explained to the people by officials usually in the evenings either at street corners or at any suitable public gathering. The purpose, he says, was to arouse the people's loyalty. Thus, when modern education began to be introduced, these lectures were continued on a more definite basis but without any change in their object. In 1908, three years before the revolution, a special educational program was prepared by the Ministry of Education as part of the constitutional form of government promised by an imperial decree, but the scheme was never properly developed. The lecture hall proved to be the only influential institution, and that was still nothing more than a place to imbue the people with loyalty to the dynasty.

Then came the revolution and a new educational policy. But quite naturally emphasis was still laid on giving the right kind of lectures to the people. According to Mr. Chuang the provincial governments were asked to draw up provisional standards of procedure, to select and compile material to be embodied in the lectures, and to put the scheme into practice through local officials and enthusiasts for the cause. The Ministry itself proposed topics for lectures; among these may be mentioned the achievement of the revolution, the duties and privileges of republican citizenship, the importance of promoting the economic and industrial welfare of the country, and especially the importance of emphasizing public virtue. What is even more significant, the Ministry required the material for lectures to be sent to it for its approval.

On the top of this came the recent national movement which still further stimulated interest in adult education. Everywhere voluntary organizations were formed for discussion and study of current events. Since the beginning of that movement, college students have been in the habit of giving lectures to people at street corners or any gatherings, just as did officials in former times; but now, instead of explaining imperial edicts, they speak on all kinds of topics. During the academic year they address the public in the neighborhood of the institutions, and in the summer vacation they disperse to villages and towns and give lectures wherever an opportunity offers itself.

Quoting from "Educational Conditions in Kiangsu during the last Five Years," Mr. Chuang writes that in that Province, where one of the best lecture groups was organized, there were 22 lecturers, who had received special training for the purpose. With the exception of two, who remained at headquarters in the capital of the Province, the summer vacation was divided into 10 sections, with two lecturers in each section. They traveled throughout the 60 districts of the whole Province, and gave lectures and illustrations and demonstrations at 350 different places to a total audience of 166,319 persons.

Further particulars, extracted from the latest report of the Ministry of Education, are given in Bulletin No. VIII of the World Association for Adult Education, 13 John Street, Adelphi, London, W. C. 2, which contains Mr. Chuang's paper. Lists will be found of the number of lecture halls in each province or special district of China; lists also of the distribution of libraries and museums, of circulating libraries, of schools for adults including "language-made-easy schools" and "open-air schools," of popular educational associations, and of public newspaper reading rooms. There is only space here to refer to this last institution; those who wish for further information about the others must be referred to the original paper.

The beginning of the newspaper reading room may be attributed to the practice of providing newspapers to customers in certain types of eating houses. Recognizing that the newspaper is the organ of public opinion—one of the most important organs in a republic—the government has provided comfortable places for people to read the various journals. These rooms correspond to the magazine and newspaper department of the ordinary public library, but in China they have an independent existence. In Chihli there are 134 such rooms, in Shantung 113, in Honan 139, in Kiangsu 187, in Kiangsi 106, in Chekiang 170, in Hupeh 103, in Szechuan 156, in Kwangtung 149. Other provinces or districts have less than 100 each. In all there are 1871 such public newspaper reading rooms, while the total of public libraries in China is only 263. This gives a very fair measure of the importance of these institutions.

In the Province of Shansi a compulsory law for adult education was passed in 1919 and became effective in that year. All adults who are un-

der 35 and have had no school education must attend a "continuation school" for two years. The subjects taught are Chinese, arithmetic and citizenship. No tuition fees are charged, and books are given free. The attendance required may vary from six hours in the summer to 12 in the winter, and the schools are open for not less than nine months a year.

In the years 1918 and 1919 the Shansi provincial government issued and distributed more than 5,000,000 volumes of books and pamphlets for educating the public. Among these the most important was entitled "What a Citizen Ought to Know"; the number distributed amounted to 2,700,000. By order of the Governor those who could read were not only required to master the book, but to explain it to those who were illiterate. The title of the chapters may prove of interest:

1. Civic virtues, such as faithfulness, progressiveness, patriotism, etc.
2. Education, containing topics on compulsory education, importance of reading, attending lectures and understanding laws, etc.
3. Industries, such as tree-planting, cotton-planting, sugar-making, textile manufactures, commerce, sericulture, etc.
4. The family, relating to topics on home education, importance of thrift, etc.
5. The society, concerning topics on importance of public sanitation, freedom of worship, importance of esprit de corps, etc.
6. Nationality, containing topics on the national flag, the national anthem, reverence of law, etc.
7. The world, relating to topics on races and nations, nature of treaties, lessons from the great war, etc., and geography of the world, with map.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF
TODAY CRITICIZED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Some searching criticism of the educational methods of the English preparatory and public schools was recently made by Sir Rennell Rodd, P. C., former British Ambassador in Rome, in a speech at a meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Young Women's Christian Association. At the outset he conceded that the public schools were successful in generating a high standard of character, honor and independence; his criticism followed the line that there is no reason why such a result should be incompatible with a simultaneous development of intellectual capacity, in which, he contended, these schools do not succeed. He expressed surprise at finding, on his return home after 35 years' residence in other countries, that while the national system of education had made great progress, the public schools appeared to be much the same as when he was educated in them 50 years ago.

Something in the system, he said, has consistently made learning distasteful to youth. The pursuit of knowledge for its own sake still seems to be regarded as an eccentricity. The disposition of the average public school boy to evade intellectual effort, and the apparent acceptance by the teaching staff of the idea that for the majority, physical training and athletic accomplishment is of greater importance than the acquisition of knowledge in the preparation for manhood, had always puzzled the speaker. In general it may be said that such a boy who enters the beginning of his school career are consumed with a desire for investigating and inquiry, and that a longing to know seems to be the natural instinct of every normal child. Further, while British learning achieved notable results in history, natural science, invention and discovery, yet a large number of those educated at the public schools were lacking in information and culture.

Sir Rennell did not confine his speech to mere destructive criticism, but went on to advance suggestions for improvements. He postulated that he was an enthusiastic believer in the advantages of a classical education. Young children, he said, with an unquenchable thirst for information, arrive at the preparatory school to find that the essential part of the routine is concerned with Latin grammar. As this does not satisfy their natural curiosity and hinges on to nothing in their small experience they are quickly bored and nearly learn to dislike it. Some elementary mathematics and a little French, not always taught with much competence, vary the gray sameness of school hours. By withholding from them much that boys want to know and filling the curriculum with exercises in which they cannot possibly take any real interest, the natural desire for information is rapidly atrophied, and the lifeless instruction tends to antagonize them.

Sir Rennell believes strongly that such information as the story of mankind and of the world in which he lives, the investigation of natural phenomena, and much that belongs to the sphere of sentiment and imagination, would find a responsive chord in the hearts of the pupils and awaken a desire for extended knowledge. The teaching of the classics should not begin before the age of 13, in order to allow of a preliminary groundwork of general culture. Those who have learned the history of the early world and the formative influence of the Greek and Roman civilization would then have some curiosity and interest to learn the language and the literature of those peoples. Greek should not be attempted until a year or eighteen months later. The preliminary exposition of universal history, studied in the preparatory school, would be expanded in the public school and particular attention paid to the

eral periods. As things are now, except for a little English history and an excursion into the French Revolution the child is left ignorant of most of what has happened in the world since the Roman Empire. But, seeing that the political distribution and social order of the modern world had their origin in the ferment and gradual settlement of the Middle Ages and that individual liberty had methods of governing men for their own benefit gathered strength in those times, they should be studied more closely, say, than the Punic Wars. Sir Rennell concluded by protesting against the complacent acceptance of an outworn tradition and urging the need for moral, social and aesthetic reconstruction, which, he said, must begin with the younger generation.

JUNIOR COLLEGE
STANDARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It is a safe working fundamental that junior colleges should be encouraged in so far as they meet genuine legitimate needs, and that their work should be accepted and accredited in so far as it conforms to the standards maintained by colleges and universities of recognized standing, according to the report of the national conference committee on college standards.

There are over a hundred of these institutions in the United States and the number is increasing. The junior college movement has had its greatest development in the western and southern parts of the country, yet it exists in all parts. Since the junior college is meeting definite needs, it is evidently here to stay, and the problem is as to what standards shall be insisted upon.

The institution should possess at least the minimum collegiate equipment. Its teachers must be of collegiate caliber, its work must be done under college conditions, and the atmosphere must be distinctly collegiate rather than secondary in character, says the committee.

The junior college as a division of a large university may be an administrative device of great value, but the institution in this form is something with which we are not particularly concerned at present.

The rural junior college may serve a very useful purpose, and it would undoubtedly be for the best interests of this country if many of the small institutions with weak resources, which are vainly struggling to maintain themselves as second and third-rate colleges, would frankly recognize the situation, give up the struggle, limit their field, and make themselves into first-rate junior colleges, sending their students on to earn their degrees in standard institutions.

Some of our cities maintain strong and well-equipped municipal colleges and even universities, and there is no reason why, if a local need exists, the number should not maintain junior colleges. The number of teaching hours required of the faculty must be smaller than are ordinarily called for in high schools, in order that they may have opportunity for proper study and preparation.

The extension of a high-school course by the addition of one or two years of more advanced work may meet a genuine local need, but such an annex to a high school is not necessarily worthy of collegiate standing. In general it may be said that such an institution, with the high-school principal becoming the president of the college, with certain of the high-school teachers taking over the work of instruction, and carrying it on with the high-school facilities, does not deserve to be called a college and should not be recognized as such.

POPULARIZING UNIVERSITIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—How best the influence of the British universities may be made to permeate the whole people was the theme of recent speeches by Lord Haldane. In amplifying the point that the key to the solution of many of the perplexities of the day lies in an educated democracy he has stressed the need for the community of outlook based on high ideals. The democracy can be stirred if its thinking capacity is reached, and that can only be done by knowledge. It raises the question as to what kind of knowledge is required, and in this connection Lord Haldane indicated what appears to be the soundest solution of the problem. Some of the world's greatest thoughts had been uttered by men who at the time were earning their livelihood by their hands, he said, and if the higher knowledge were once there it could penetrate the workman just as it could the scholar. They had to realize that the workman was cut off from that tremendous influence which came from the university alone, and they had to consider how they could bring that influence to bear on democracy. It could not be done merely by books. The universities must come to the people in a position to undertake this work. Small beginnings have already been made in this task by the Workers Educational Association and other bodies.

As a result of the will of Prof. F. J. Haverfield, Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, the researches into Roman remains in Britain will be considerably aided. The income from the bequest is about £400 per annum and it is to be applied to the promotion of the study of Roman Britain, either by defraying the expenses of excavation, or by contributing toward the expenses of collecting and publishing material for the history of Roman Britain, or by providing for the delivery of lectures in Oxford or elsewhere.

EDUCATION NOTES

A normal-school president said at a council of normal-school presidents held in the United States this past year, "Not a graduate from a two-year course in my school has entered a rural school for the past five years." He asked for exceptions and there was no response. "The fact is," says Miss Edith A. Lathrop, "that just so long as rural schools accept teachers with less preparation than do city schools, just so long will normal schools be unable to compete with high schools in teacher training. As fast as the required qualifications of rural teachers can be raised, the normal schools should relieve the high schools of teacher training. High schools can never do the work as well as normal schools. The money spent on teacher training in high schools would better be expended in building up strong rural departments in the normal schools. These departments should admit only such students as have completed a four-year high school course or its equivalent. It should command the best of faculty support, it should provide for practice teaching in rural districts, and it should offer a course of study which emphasizes country life."

Dr. Remsen D. Bird, the new president of Occidental College, says he will have failed if he does not know every student on the campus by name inside of six months. Occidental is one of the oldest schools in Southern California and is supported by the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Bird is a firm believer in dramatics, and declares that not enough use is made of this form of expression by the people themselves. Before assuming his new post, on the occasion of the seminary's fiftieth anniversary, he wrote and produced a pageant based on the life of John Knox which attracted much favorable comment.

Under the terms of a fellowship exchange between the United States and Scandinavian countries, 29 American students have been appointed to traveling fellowships of \$1000 each for study in the universities and technical institutes of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden during the year 1921-22. Twenty Scandinavian students will study in American universities.

The first election of a fellow under the new procedure at Trinity College, Dublin, has taken place, the successful candidate being Dr. W. R. Pearson. The length of time required for the examination now is only one day, and instead of being based on a prescribed course it now depends on original work submitted by the candidates. The difficulty inherent in the old procedure of comparing the merits of candidates who were examined in dissimilar subjects has been eliminated, and under the new methods the board gives about 12 months' notice of the branch of learning in which it is going to appoint a fellow. A committee of examiners is at the same time required for the purpose of defining in general terms the limits within which the themes are to be confined, and to assess the value of the work sent in. The committee this year included three examiners from other universities. The range of subjects was for the first time connected with physics and chemistry. Dr. Pearson is the first fellow to be elected solely for his attainments in natural science without reference to classical scholarship or mathematics. One of the new contented forms of election is that the candidate must give evidence of experience and capacity as a teacher.

Although the proposed day continuation schools which, two years ago, seemed likely to come into existence all over Great Britain, have been held up owing to economic circumstances, it now appears as though they were now arriving in a form little expected by their originators. The large amount of unemployment has thrown many young people on the streets with nothing to occupy their time; and in order to mitigate the possible evils of idleness many local authorities are setting up classes for them. By arrangement with the Ministry of Labor attendance at the classes is being made a condition of receiving benefit from the State Unemployment Fund. It is intended that the centers shall be in charge of the superintendents of handicraft, and the teachers from the elementary schools are to give instruction in physics, literature and other subjects.

The various organizations providing adult education in London, England, all report great increases in the number of students. Students to the number of 129,572 have been enrolled at the London County Council evening institutes, as compared with 108,200 in 1914. The number of students in the polytechnics, technical institutes and trade schools is 54,081, an increase of more than 15,000 over 1914. The students attending the Workingmen's College, St. Pancras, increased from 1017 last year to 1413 this year, and the five new evening institutes for men only, which were started last September in Battersea, Brompton, Greenwich, Maida Vale, and Southwark, have been attended by 1207 men students.

As a result of the will of Prof. F. J. Haverfield, Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, the researches into Roman remains in Britain will be considerably aided. The income from the bequest is about £400 per annum and it is to be applied to the promotion of the study of Roman Britain, either by defraying the expenses of excavation, or by contributing toward the expenses of collecting and publishing material for the history of Roman Britain, or by providing for the delivery of lectures in Oxford or elsewhere.

THE HOME FORUM

Literature the Mark of a Race

"Literature is now what it was in the past," declares Brander Matthews, "and it will be in the future what it is now, infinitely various and unendingly increasing. We can venture to predict the course of its advance in the years to come only after we have grasped what it is today; and we can perceive clearly its full meaning in our own time only after we have acquainted ourselves with its manifold manifestations in the centuries that are gone. True it is that literature is the result of individual effort and that its highest achievements are due to single genius; and yet it is racial also, and it is always stamped with the seal of nationality, which is the sum total of myriads of individuals. Literature is ever marked with the image and superscription of the people whose ideas it expressed and whose emotions it voiced. Races struggle upwards and establish themselves for a little while and then sink back helpless; mighty empires rise and fall, one after another, each believing itself to be destined to endure; and it is mainly by the literature they may chance to leave behind them that they are rescued from oblivion. What do we really know about Assyria and about Babylon? Where are the cities of old time? Why is it that we can see Sparta only vaguely, while Athens towers aloft in outline we all recognize? The massive monuments of Egypt persist through thousands of years, but the souls of the dwellers in the valley of the Nile are not known to us as we know the souls of the Hebrews, whom they took captive, and whose sacred books reveal to us their uplifting aspirations and their unattained ideals. We can extract not a little light from the laws of Rome, but not so much as we can derive from the minor writings of the Latins; and the code which is known as the 'novels' of Justinian does not afford us as much illumination as the realistic fiction of Petronius. The many ruins of Rome are restored for us and peopled again with living men and women only when we read the speeches of Cicero, the lyrics of Horace and the letters of Pliny.

"It is not in the barren annals of a nation that we can most readily discover the soul of a race. Rather is it in those lesser works of the several arts in which the men of old revealed themselves unconsciously and yet so fully. The records of the historians and the codes of the lawgivers are assuredly not to be neglected, but they are not more significant than the unpremeditated efforts of forgotten artists, the painters of the Greek vases, the musicians, and the makers of the Tuscany figurines. The style of the ancients are not less illuminating

than the orations of Demosthenes or the tragedies of Aeschylus.

"Literature is precious for its own sake, but it has ever an added value from the light it cannot help casting on the manners and the customs which disclose the indurated characteristics of a people. The unmistakable flavor of the middle ages lurks in the etherealized lyrics of the German minnesingers no less than in the more mundane fabliaux of the French satirists. We cannot open a book, even if it shelters only evanescent fiction aiming solely to amuse an idle hour, without opening also a window on a civilization unlike any other; and he would be a traveler of marvelous ability who could make us as intimately acquainted with the simple rustic of the Black Forest, with the primitive peasants of Sicily or with the spinners of New England as we find ourselves after we have read a volume or two by Auerbach, or Verga or by Miss Williams. Some of us there are who love literature all the more because it can catch for us the local color, fixed once for all, and because it can preserve for us this flavor of the soil, this intimate essence of a special place and of a special period.

"The real literature of an epoch," so Renan declared, "is that which paints and expresses it, and such is the real literature of a race also. Perhaps the epoch is most completely painted and expressed when the author is interpreting the life that is seething about him, dealing directly with what he knows best, as Flaubert has preserved for us the very aroma of the teeming tenements of the Latin metropolis, as Moliere has limned for us the 'best society' of France under Louis Fourteenth, and as Mark Twain has set before us the simple ways of the Mississippi river-folk. But, after all, this does not matter much; and even if a writer is handling a theme remote from his own epoch and expressing his own race, also he may not be aware of it. Whatever intellectual effort he may make, no man can step out of his shadow. 'Hamlet' is a tale of Denmark, 'Romeo and Juliet' is a tale of Italy, and 'Julius Caesar' is a tale of ancient Rome—but Shakespeare himself was an Elizabethan Englishman; and these tragic masterpieces of his were possible only in the scepter'd isle set in the silver sea in the splendid days of the Virgin Queen. Racine borrowed his stories from Euripides, but he made them his own, and he was able to make the old Greek drama live again; but his 'Phedre' and his 'Andromaque' are French none the less and they are stamped with the date of the seventeenth century. So absolutely do they belong to the period and to the place of their author that Racine insisted that these tragedies of France could best be performed in the court costumes and in the full-bottomed wigs of the reign of Louis XIV, since only thus could they completely justify themselves."

There are three classes of readers—some enjoy without judgment; some judge without enjoyment; some there are who judge while they enjoy, and who enjoy while they judge.—Goethe

"A Long Island Pastoral," from the etching by James Daugherty

Country Life Indeed!

Here is country life, indeed! There is a shady, grassy spot beneath a tree, where one may keep a watchful eye on one's herds, and if one is careful to keep his gaze turned in this direction rather than in the opposite, may fancy himself a goatherd of the mountains—save only a crumb of soil from yonder belching chimneys does not alight upon him. Without doubt it is a pastoral scene, though it might not fit the pastorality of the description of another Long Island scene by Charles Hanson Towne, who says, "It is here that Nature makes a sudden and supreme gesture, as if to say: 'You thought me rather stupid and commonplace up till now, didn't you? But just see what I can do.' And she lifts her hand, and presses it on the earth, and here, on Prospect Long Island, puts a bit of Scotland!"

And yet there is much to commend this scene, for the great tree is friendly and reaches into a past that those four pipes of Vulcan there down the hill never saw, when this was truly a pastoral country.

A Morley Election
The General Election had inflicted a mortifying repulse at Newcastle. The Tory was at the head of the poll, my Liberal colleague was at the bottom, and I held my seat only with ten thousand nine hundred and five votes against my Tory conqueror's thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-three. The seat was vacated by my acceptance of the Irish Office, and everybody took for granted, after the vote seven weeks before, that my doom was sealed. He wise and cheerful, says the poet, and when all was over I told the story to a political friend.

I reached the scene of action in the afternoon (Aug. 30), and began operations in an interview with a Socialist deputation. Would I vote for the Right Hon. Bill? I was patient and good-humored as any sensible man is wont to be when his mind is made up. "I am heartily sorry to differ from you, my good friends," I said, "but I cannot promise to vote for Right Hon. 'Then,' said they, 'we cannot vote for you,' and so with entire amiability on both sides we parted. I walked away with my trusty agent; almost tearful he murmured that all was now over. His dismay wrung my heart, but nothing was to be done. After a modest meal to the Town Hall. The gathering was splendid in numbers, feel, and temper. The heat furious, but I held my own with growing success for an hour and a quarter, and then to overflow for a few sentences. Felt not exactly defiant, but pleasantly intrepid. . . . My speech must have rung true. It was 'me,' and 'the me' that makes the besting fortunes of a speech. Guy and I left Newcastle about eleven-thirty; I turned into my berth at once and slept the sleep of the just. No wonder after such a day.

Next night from London to Ireland to be installed at Dublin Castle; after

the day's admixture of ceremonial and work, dined at Kingstown; then the boat, Neptune remembering that he carried Caesar, after a night's rest at Chester, back at Newcastle in the afternoon. Pleasant greetings from Committee, and encouraging accounts of canvass. Now a day of hard pioneering, many open-air speeches, endless committee rooms, and all the doing of a first-class contest in a great constituency with full steam up. On the following day, in glorious weather, the popular feeling strong on our side and nobly demonstrative; scarcely any need to be seen, all Blue. At dinner the evening news came that five and twenty thousand votes had been cast. Shrewd computers gave us of these fourteen thousand. The morrow would show. Breakfast over next morning I stayed behind to write letters. After a steady hour of this, I found myself in the Hall where I had undergone so evil an hour in July. The Tory agent admitted it would be a tight fit. For an hour we all thought it looked dismally like it. . . . At last it was clear we had won, the only question by how much. The Tories grew pale, their faces longer. A bright look came into good men's eyes. It was over five hundred; then over a thousand; at last brave Scott, my agent, came to Watson and me, and said in a low voice, seventeen hundred and thirty-nine!

What a scene when I fled out next to the Sheriff on to the square packed with thousands in every direction as far as the eye could see. Then to the Liberal Club with difficulty protected from the press by mounted police. Made a little speech from the balcony; shook a thousand hands; telegrams showered in by the hundred; I sat down and wrote my address of thanks. Then to hotel to break the bread of Jack Horner with Watson, Scott, Chalk, etc. At five I departed. Scene in the station indescribable. Singing, cheering, shouting, cheering, crying, porters leaving work and clustering in the carriage—a joyful delirium. "Recollections," by Viscount John Morley, O. M.

Books and Friends

One cannot celebrate books sufficiently. After saying his best, still something better remains to be spoken in their praise. As with friends, one finds new beauties at every interview, and would stay long in the presence of these choice companions. As with friends, he may dispense with a wide acquaintance. Few and choice. The richest minds need not large libraries. That is a good book which is opened with expectation and closed with profit.—A. Bronson Alcott.

To a Black Greyhound

Shining black in the shining light,
Inky black in the golden sun,
Gracious as the swallow's flight,
Light as swallow, winged one,
Swift as driven hurricane,
Double-showered stretch and spring,
Muffled thud of flying feet—
See the black dog galloping,
Hear his wild foot beat.
—Julian Grenfell.

Phillips Brooks in Scotland

Jedburgh, Scotland, August 30, 1866.

Dear Father.—The last time I wrote I was in Dublin. . . . Then back to Belfast, and on Tuesday night took a little steamer, called the Lynx (about as big as the Nelly Baker, not quite), for Glasgow, where contrary to all reasonable probabilities and amid all sorts of discomforts we were landed for breakfast on Wednesday morning. Spent the day there. It is a fine city, and puts one right into the midst of "Rob Roy." Nichol Jarvie lived close by the hotel, and I was inclined to run over and congratulate the good bailie on his safe return from the Highlands. There is a fine old cathedral there, in whose crypt, you may remember, one of the finest scenes in America, and full of romantic interest; then across by coach to Loch Katrine, and down that beautiful lake by steamer. This is the one celebrated in the "Lady of the Lake," and you pass right by Ellen's Isle. Then by coach through the Trossachs, a splendid mountain gorge, to Stirling, where I spent Thursday night; saw the great castle and the old home of the Scottish kings. This brought me to Edinburgh on Friday morning. Of Edinburgh I cannot say enough. It is the queen of cities, the most romantic, picturesque, un-American, old-world town that ever was. I have been there till to-day, and would like to have stayed a week longer; its beauty is not forgettable, and its quaint sights are past all description.

How strange these old towns are! You do not think of them as belonging to these days. Monday I went down to Abbotsford and "Fair Melrose." It is like a dream to see these places. Sir Walter, the splendid old fellow, seems to walk and talk with you. It was the day I had been looking for ever since I first read your old Lockhart's Life some fifteen years ago. It will always be one of my memorable days. Yesterday I was at Roslyn Chapel and Hawthornden, both beautiful, the chapel a wonderful little gem of sculpture; then back to Edinburgh's Seat, the famous hill which overlooks Edinburgh.

I am on my way now to the English lakes, and have stopped here over night to see the old abbey, and a Scotch family to whom I have a letter of introduction. I have seen a good deal of Scotchmen. I spent the evening in Glasgow with the family of a professor there, who all talked the broadest and most unintelligible Scotch. The professor insisted that Pennsylvania was a city, but was pretty well informed about our war and politics. I wish you could see this queer little town. It is Scotland in a nutshell—"Letters of Travel," Phillips Brooks.

"Daily Supplies"

ONE of the problems that seem to be very real to many students of Christian Science is one that is often termed the problem of supply. When this expression is used, it generally means that the student is suffering from a lack of money, and it is often overlooked that the belief of limitation or lack is an effect and not a cause. The lack of money which apparently exists is only one of the beliefs of a lack of knowledge of God, divine Mind, and as the student progresses in the understanding of God, the nature of true substance, the real source of supply, will be unfolded to him, and he will be able to prove in his own experience that a growing understanding of God and His ideas, man, will bring with it a sense of abundance of good that will replace any belief in poverty.

Mrs. Eddy says on page 397 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." So all that is needed is to awake to the fact that our loving Father-Mother God, infinite Mind, has given us already that which we have only to accept and use in order to receive daily supplies.

Sometimes it happens that some one, becoming his poverty whilst all the time he possesses something of value of which the world may be in need, which he is not awake to. The beautiful story in the Old Testament of the widow who appealed to Elisha for help in her need, when she had no money to pay her husband's creditor, has much food for thought for the student of Christian Science who is trying to solve a similar problem. Elisha first asked the woman a question: "What hast thou in the house?" What hast thou in thy consciousness? Where are the spiritual ideas, the infinity of good, which God gives to all and which will bring daily supplies? Are we hearing false witness and claiming that God has not given us His spiritual ideas or are we closing our eyes to the value of what God has given us and thinking that it is of no use.

The woman who needed money to pay her creditor did not seem to place any value on the pot of oil she had in her house, for she replied to Elisha, "Thine handmaid hath not any thing in the house, save a pot of oil." Yet when she had given proof of her obedient and trustful attitude of thought by following Elisha's instructions, she found she had sufficient oil with which to pay her debt and to provide for herself and her children.

It may be assumed that Elisha, as the owner of this woman to the opened the eyes of this woman to the value of something she had thought was comparatively worthless, and many of those today who are believing in the reality of poverty or lack of money, only need to search their understanding of Principle diligently to find that they too have a pot of oil that will furnish what is necessary to meet their daily needs. In the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy gives the definition of the word "On" as "Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration" (p. 592), and it is certain that the spiritual man possesses these qualities in abundance. There can, therefore, only be a false belief in a seeming lack of any of these "spiritual ideas" and this false belief can be destroyed at once by turning to the true or real man and gaining a further understanding of the qualities belonging to man.

The real fact is, then, that the individual who is suffering from a lack of money is in reality suffering from a lack of knowledge of God, good, and the remedy, of course, lies in becoming better acquainted with God, divine Principle. "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee," said Job and this is the only real remedy for a belief in lack of anything, whether it be health, money, friends, or happiness. If the false belief of lack appears to be in the form of lack of energy, or lack of strength, the only way to destroy this belief is to seek the spiritual, infinite idea, the Christ, that will replace it, and to rejoice in the abundance of energy that is always available to those who understand its unfailing source to be spiritual, not material.

As the student of Christian Science becomes better acquainted with God, infinite Truth, and therefore with man in His image, through a careful study of the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, and her other writings, these angels or spiritual thoughts will become an ever-present reality, and it will be found that the birth of unfoldment of the true idea will be a constantly recurring event. Some understanding also of the meaning of the real Christmas will dawn on the student, for instead of a Christmas that comes but once a year to celebrate the birth of the Christ, Christmas will be a daily experience, for the birth or unfoldment of the infinite idea which will in turn bring daily supplies will be constant in proportion to our willingness to be obedient to Principle. On page 280 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes: "The true spirit of Christmas elevates medicines to Mind; it casts out evil, heals the sick, raises the dormant faculties, appeals to all conditions, and supplies every need of man." This "true spirit of Christmas" when given a place in our thoughts, must inevitably so raise the "dormant faculties" that out of what once ap-

peared to be barren soil, fruitful understanding will spring forth, supplying every need. As a true knowledge of God is gained, a true knowledge also of real substance will be gained, and there will be no desire to hoard or pile up matter through fear of future lack. The earnest, faithful student of Christian Science will never know less of Principle than he does today, for he will go on from one demonstration of good to another and though not yet able to do as Jesus did and find the money in the fish's mouth when needed, yet he will be able to prove with increasing certainty that "My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

A Word-Sketch of Schiller

In his dress and manner, as in all things, he was plain and unaffected. Among strangers, something shy and retiring might occasionally be observed in him: in his own family, or among his select friends, he was kind-hearted, free, and gay as a little child. In public, his external appearance had nothing in it to strike or attract. Of an unassuming aspect, wearing plain apparel, his looks as he walked were constantly bent on the ground; so that frequently, as we are told, he failed to notice the salutation of a passing acquaintance; but if he heard it, he would catch hastily at his hat, and give his cordial "Guten Tag." Modesty, simplicity, a total want of all parade or affectation were conspicuous in him. These are the usual concomitants of true greatness, and serve to mitigate its splendor. Common things he did as a common man. His conduct in such matters was uncalculated, spontaneous; and therefore natural and pleasing.—Thomas Carlyle.

In the Blue and Glowing Days

Great is the sun, and wide he goes
Through empty heavens without repose;
And in the blue and glowing days
More thick than rain he showers his rays.

Though closer still the blinds we pull
To keep the shady parlor cool,
Yet he will find a chink or two
To slip his golden fingers through.

The dusty attic spider-clad
He, through the keyhole, maketh glad;
And through the broken edge of tiles,
Into the laddered bayonet smiles.
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$1.20
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	.....3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	.....3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same price and size as cloth edition)	.....4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	.....5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	.....6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper)	.....7.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	.....\$1.50
Morocco, pocket edition	.....3.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	.....\$1.50
Morocco, pocket edition	.....3.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy

FRANKLIN DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the content of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. The office of correspondence is located at 1101 Beacon Street, Boston, U.S.A. All communications should be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not accept responsibility for return of unsolicited material.

Members of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news items furnished by this paper and all other news items furnished by this paper.

Second-class postage paid at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Foreign Postage Paid to Every Country in the World
One Year, \$10.00
Six Months, \$5.00
Three Months, \$2.50
Single copies 5 cents

The Christian Science Monitor is a non-sectarian newspaper. It is not affiliated with any church or denomination. It is not a religious paper, but a newspaper of general interest.

Advertisements charged upon application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEW OFFICES
Boston: 1101 Beacon Street, Boston, U.S.A.
London: 211-213 Coleman Building, Coleman Street, E.C.4.
New York: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
Washington: 1415 Massachusetts Building, 1415 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Chicago: 211 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
San Francisco: 211 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Canton: 211 North Main Street, Canton, Mass.
Salem: 211 North Main Street, Salem, Mass.
Boston: 211 North Main Street, Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York: 21 East 40th St.
Chicago: 211 North Dearborn St.
San Francisco: 211 Market St.
Canton: 211 North Main St.
Salem: 211 North Main St.
Boston: 211 North Main St.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Boston, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Monitor, Christian Science Herald, Christian Science Review, Christian Science Standard, Christian Science Truth, Christian Science Witness, Christian Science Voice, Christian Science Light, Christian Science Star, Christian Science Beacon, Christian Science Torch, Christian Science Lamp, Christian Science Candle, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science Air, Christian Science Water, Christian Science Fire, Christian Science Sun, Christian Science Moon, Christian Science Stars, Christian Science Planets, Christian Science Comets, Christian Science Meteors, Christian Science Rain, Christian Science Snow, Christian Science Wind, Christian Science Clouds, Christian Science Sky, Christian Science Earth, Christian Science Sea, Christian Science Land, Christian Science

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921

EDITORIALS

Caste

WHATEVER may be the real purpose actuating Mahatma Ghandi in suddenly making the abolition of caste the central point in his Nationalist campaign in India, there can be no question that his recent pronouncement on the subject indicates a development the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. It is true that Mr. Ghandi is not the influence in India he was, as recently as six months ago. The non-cooperation movement, which he inaugurated last year with such tremendous promise of success, has proved a failure, and the last few weeks have witnessed a great rallying of moderate opinion to the support of the government in its effort to administer the Government of India Act. The name of Ghandi Raj is, however, still a name to conjure with, especially amongst the lower caste Hindus, and it is to this enormous section of the Hindu people that Mr. Ghandi's pronouncement is designed to appeal.

In justice to Mr. Ghandi, it must be admitted that the necessity for the abolition of caste, if India is ever to achieve unity, has for some time past formed a part of his teaching. Thus, discussing the matter recently, he declared frankly, "We Hindus must call no man unclean, or mean, or inferior to ourselves, and must therefore cease to regard the pariah class as untouchable: we must consider it sinful to regard a fellow being as untouchable." What Mr. Ghandi then put forward as a pious opinion he now elevates to the central position in his program of achievement. Caste, he declares, in so many words, not only ought to be abolished, but must be abolished, and active measures must be taken to this end.

What this means only those who are really acquainted with India can in any way appreciate. The one obstacle between India and the full realization of her hopes of self-government is caste. Yet it is an obstacle which the superficial writer on India is inclined entirely to ignore. India is depicted as a nation, united by a common hope, and prevented from realizing this hope only by the tyranny and repression of the British Government. What are facts of the case? Writing of the pariah in his "Voyage to the East-Indies," over 150 years ago, Somerlat has this to say: "When an Indian of any other caste permits a Pariah to speak to him, this unfortunate being is obliged to hold his hand before his mouth lest the Indian may be contaminated with his breath, and if he is on the highway, he must turn on one side to let the other pass. If any Indian whatever, even a Choutre, by accident touches a Pariah, he is obliged to purify himself in a bath. The Brahmins cannot behold them and they are obliged to fly when they appear. Great care is taken not to eat anything dressed by a Pariah nor even to drink out of the vessel he has used; they dare not enter the house of an Indian of another caste, or, if they are employed in any work, a door is purposely made for them, but they must work with their eyes on the ground; for if it is perceived that they have glanced at the kitchen, all the utensils must be broken."

This passage is quoted at length, because, although written a century and a half ago, it is still a true picture, in every detail, of caste as it obtains today. Nothing would be easier, as one authority put it recently, than to fill pages with instances of the absurdity of caste and its utter cruelty, especially as it affects the pariah, and there are over 50,000,000 of them in India.

Before the British came to India the pariahs were, of course, slaves, being bought and sold with the land upon which they worked. As far back as 1792 the practice of dealing in slaves was abolished by proclamation, but it was not until 1862, when the Indian Penal Code came into force, that the authorities were armed with sufficient powers really to cope with the matter. The code enacts that the traffic in slaves is penal and imposes a penalty of seven years' rigorous imprisonment for the offense. Nothing, however, that the law can do can render the pariah anything but what he is, an outcast, utterly untouchable, and, as far as the Hindu religion is concerned, outside the pale of humanity.

When this has been said only a very small indication has been given of the fearful way in which the country is torn asunder by its religious and social divisions. Class distinction still obtains in most countries, but, in India, caste constitutes the most complete social divorce the world has probably ever seen. The census of 1901 recognized no fewer than 2378 "main castes" as distinct from minor divisions. It is true that the barriers between caste and caste are not so insurmountable as those that exist between the "untouchables" and the rest of the people. Still, they are sufficiently serious to prevent that freedom of communication without which any real national life is impossible. The whole system, moreover, tends to secure the religious, social and political ascendancy of the high-caste Brahmin. Prior to certain municipal elections, some time ago, the Brahmins issued a statement to the effect that if any Brahmin voter favored a Maratha with his vote on any account, he would be considered an outcast. What this "outcasting" means, with its terrible present punishments and its threat of still greater miseries "in the world to come," only those acquainted with the caste system can estimate.

A freely elected Parliament in India today would simply mean a Brahmin Parliament and nothing else. Mr. Ghandi's main purpose may be to secure an enormous addition to the number of his adherents, and, incidentally, to add enormously to the Nationalist funds, but there can be no doubt that the question he is raising thus acutely constitutes the greatest of all Indian problems, and one which must be solved along the lines of justice before India can take her place among the free nations of the British Commonwealth and of the world.

The Wool Situation

TO THE average person who has difficulty in getting the woolen goods that he has desired, and who understands that there is an enormous surplus of wool in the United States, the arguments for a high tariff on wool are puzzling. The tariff is, of course, intended to keep out foreign wool, in order that the surplus in the United States, accumulated during the war, when the demands for wool for war purposes were so great, may be marketed. The surplus was accumulated in the expectation that the war would last very much longer than it did, and when the war ended, the woolgrowers and the manufacturers seemed unable to adjust themselves readily to new conditions and new opportunities.

It is evident now that the high prices of clothing and other woolen products during the war were never justified. In other words, there was as much profiteering in the woolen industry as in almost any other business. The slowness in the readjustment now is due in part to the reluctance of those concerned to return to an actual peace basis. When they say that they have lost and are losing huge sums because of the inactivity in the wool industry, they mean in part that they are losing the tremendous artificial advantages that the profiteering during the war gave them. With this kind of loss the public generally will have little sympathy.

Another factor in the present situation, however, is that during the war much of the machinery for producing certain kinds of goods was changed to produce other kinds of goods for war purposes. The change of the machinery back to its regular uses is going on, but should be hastened just as intelligently as in the case of the change the other way during the war. If the woolen goods which the average consumer finds difficult to get now can be produced in greater quantity, better quality, and more satisfying variety than before the war, the surplus of wool can soon be reduced, for there is practically no limit to the consuming power of the public in respect to wool if there is a wide and wise variety of production.

The woolen schedule on the tariff is perhaps more complicated than some of the others. It is clear, however, that a flat rate of duty does not take into account the extreme variations in the value of wool. As the National Association of Wool Manufacturers has pointed out, "The only explanation for the schedule as it stands is that which accounts for some of the minor inconsistencies which the manufactured goods schedule contains, namely, that the schedule in its present form was the result of hasty attempts to reconcile conflicting opinions." Any mere attempt to make a compromise between conflicting opinions results in confusion. The right way is to see the basic idea involved, and to solve the tariff problem in accordance with that. The aim to be achieved is that the wool of the world shall be properly distributed, and not that competition of trade outside the United States shall be prevented, by a high and complicated tariff arrangement, from entering into the situation. In proportion as this idea is discerned, a solution on this basis can be worked out, without compromises which would delay the achievement of the ideal.

Peru's Day of Celebration

INDEPENDENCE, whether of individuals or of nations, is usually somewhat easier to declare than to establish. There is, therefore, nothing peculiar in the record of Peru, which declared its independence one hundred years ago yesterday, but did not succeed in extinguishing Spanish power within its borders until more than three years later. The date of its declaration has a special interest, in that when Spain gave up in Peru it was practically done throughout America. Peru had been its stronghold. It centered the Spanish power of colonial America, just as it has been the American stronghold of Spanish customs and ways of thinking ever since that time. When Peru gained its freedom, that success marked the culmination of the movement for independence of the Spanish colonies in South America that had been slowly gaining force through the whole of the first two decades of the nineteenth century.

Spain's colonies on this side of the Atlantic appear to have been moved to a serious effort in the direction of independence only after the conquest of Spain by the French, in 1807-1808. But it was the provinces on the outskirts of the Spanish domain that were the first to be successful. They found the thing easier in proportion as they were far removed from the center of Spanish military strength at Lima. Thus Chile declared its freedom from the Spanish power in 1816, and was followed similarly by Buenos Aires, now known as Argentina, in 1817. Revolutionary armies in these more southerly districts first drove the Spanish forces northward, that is to say backward upon their center, and then slowly followed them in a very deliberate encircling movement, which first surrounded Peru, and ultimately cleared it of Spanish representatives, whether military or civil.

San Martin was the military leader against the Spanish generals there. He began the creation of his "Andes army" in 1814, and worked untiringly for two years before beginning his wondrous march over the mountains. Through his efforts Spanish power in Chile came to an end with the Battle of Maipo, on April 5, 1818. But this success was only the preliminary to the accomplishment of the Liberator's principal objective, that is to say, the crushing of Spanish power at Lima. Realizing that an approach by sea would be a necessary means to such an end, San Martin, aided by the Chileans, got together a little squadron, made up principally of two old East India merchant vessels and an antiquated British corvette, and commanded by English or American officers. By means of this squadron San Martin placed a strong expedition on Peruvian soil in the summer of 1820, and before the year 1821 was well advanced had obtained a strong footing in the country, not only by force of arms, but even more by attracting to his standard considerable bodies of officers and troops from the Royalist side. By early summer of 1821 the Royalists found it necessary to evacuate the coast, being without ships and cut off from all means of communication. The Royalist general marched away into the interior in June, while the Viceroy,

after placing a garrison and supplies in Callao Castle, left Lima on July 6. Three days later General San Martin marched into this capital city of Peru, and on July 28 he there proclaimed the independence of the country.

Armenia and Greco-Turkish Conflict

ALTHOUGH the situation, as between Greece and Turkey, changes rapidly from day to day, there now seems to be little question that the Turkish Nationalists are defeated, and that the mediation of the Allies will be sought by Angora in the near future. The whole situation has been contrived by the Turk with the most extraordinary astuteness. By the very simple process of operating as rebels against the Ottoman Government, the Nationalists have been able to carry on the most vigorous resistance to the allied demands, as set forth in the Treaty of Sevres, whilst the Sublime Porte itself has been able to pose as a friend of the Allies, as eager as they to bring the Nationalists and their leader to book, but, much to its regret, quite unable to do so. Now that Kemal is defeated, nothing will be easier than for Constantinople to repudiate the fallen pasha and all his ways, and to assert its wish to abide by the treaty, the attempt to upset which was the cause of all the trouble.

Whether the Allies will accept this reading of the matter, and allow the Turk to resume the Sevres settlement, just as if nothing had happened, remains to be seen. It is certain, however, that to do so without obtaining much stronger assurances from the Turks that, this time, they will really meet their obligations would be to lose a great opportunity. The decisive defeat inflicted upon the Kemalists forces by the Greeks opens up the way for the immediate settlement of several questions, which, for months and even years past, have defied the best efforts of many able statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic.

Most notable amongst these is the Armenian question. Once the Turk is persuaded that he is beaten, especially if he finds Great Britain and America acting together, there will be no difficulty in securing his evacuation of the territories of Armenia, as traced by Mr. Wilson, or the fulfillment of his general engagements in regard to Armenia under the Treaty of Sevres. A very important factor will undoubtedly be the attitude of the United States, and it is for this reason that the recent statement on the subject, given out by Mr. Vahan Cardashian, of the America Committee for the Independence of Armenia, is so specially welcome. "We have good reason to believe," Mr. Cardashian declared, "that when the time comes for consideration of the Armenian problem, the United States Government will lend its moral support to the Armenian political and territorial claims, and that, in due season, it will do its full share toward helping Armenia to get on her feet."

At present, the situation is that Turkish Armenia is held by the Turks, whilst, in Russian Armenia, there is an Armenian government under the influence of Moscow. What exactly is the status of this government, and what its real political sentiments, it is not possible to say with any certainty. Neither is it possible to say whether, if the Turks evacuated Turkish Armenia, the Armenians would be, at once, ready to enter into possession and assume the reins of government. The first desideratum is to secure the submission of the Turk, and the next to gain for the Armenian question an early consideration by all the powers, including, of course, the United States. The success of the Greek campaign means that the Armenian problem is once again placed in a most favorable position for solution. It is earnestly to be desired that the fullest possible use may be made of this opportunity.

The Problem of Arousing Interest

ONE of the problems specially exercising educationists, in all parts of the world, today, is the question how best to arouse the interest of the pupil in his studies. The old dragoning methods of the traditional pedagogue are being more and more looked at askance, whilst it is rapidly coming to be recognized that there is a right way of teaching every subject, and that it is the business of the teacher to find that way and to use it. This conviction has led to all manner of experiments, many of them quite wild, many of them again full of useful possibilities. The chief defect of practically all of them is their failure to distinguish between the mere acquisition of knowledge and education.

Now, there are many short cuts to knowledge, using the word in the limited sense of the mere accumulation of facts. Any college coach would be able to enumerate dozens, even hundreds, in the course of an hour, but no one would pretend that the work of a college coach, priming a student to pass his examinations, is an educative work. It is much the same with many so-called progressive schemes of education. Schools without time-tables, schools without discipline, schools without or almost without books, motion picture lessons, all have their advocates. It is claimed that in these ways much more rapid and much easier results are obtained than under any variant of the old system. Such claims, moreover, can almost always be substantiated. The question is, however, What is meant by results? A child may learn the elements of geometry much more rapidly from a motion picture than from a book. He may, up to a certain point, appear to get on much more rapidly if he is allowed to go as he pleases, learn what he pleases, and leave what he pleases, but it is, to say the least, doubtful whether such a child is being really educated at all. He is simply accumulating facts. He is failing very largely, if not entirely, to acquire that mental training and discipline without which any true educational advance is impossible.

This does not mean, of course, that any effort should be spared to render instruction as interesting as possible. Mr. James Graham, director of education for Leeds, England, put the matter exactly enough in a recent address on the administration of the Education Act of 1918, when he said that almost any subject would be found suitable for providing a mental training, or a training in the exercise of judgment, if the correct attitude toward the subject were adopted. Children, he insisted, should be taught in a

more practical way, but by practical he meant simply that the child should be encouraged to approach any subject with all the intelligence and competence he could command. He must in fact be encouraged to do as much as possible for himself, and the impulse to work must come from the child and not from the teacher. Mr. Graham went on to advocate the greater use of handwork and a general effort to arouse an interest in the child in the various activities of the community in which he finds himself. In town schools, the older boys and girls should be trained to take an interest in the industries of the city; and he told how, in Leeds, classes are taken round the great works and factories, and how they are everywhere welcomed by the management. In rural schools a similar interest may be aroused in rural work of all kinds, and in this way much of what the child learns may be put to "practical use." This, of course, is all good and all of high educational value. Mr. Graham, however, does not regard such methods as being a short cut to learning. They are educational in themselves, and arouse an interest in the whole idea of study, but they do not profess to relieve the child from that mental discipline and training which is incalculably more useful than any specific knowledge he may acquire.

Editorial Notes

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, at Washington, has been performing no small service in issuing new maps, giving the latest information as to boundary lines and other features, of the new political divisions in various parts of the world that have been affected by the great war. Some three months ago, the society's new map of Europe attracted wide comment of a very favorable sort. Now it is circulating a similar map of Asia, so well drawn and so carefully adjusted to the latest facts as to be welcomed wherever the changing fortunes of Asiatic countries are a subject of interest. Something like 700,000 members of the society are now receiving this map, but it will later be available to others who may wish to make use of it. That map-making is not a trifling matter financially, however, is indicated by the cost of circulating this map among society members, which is said to be not less than \$35,000.

ELLEN TERRY was just the right person to choose for celebrating the reopening of the famous Gaiety Theater in Manchester, England. Though henceforth it is to be no more than a temple of the "movies," and Miss Horniman has taken her departure, Ellen Terry actually made her debut on its boards. To her, therefore, with all its intimate association, the cinema side of the ceremony can naturally have little attraction. For the theater coming to what it has, Manchester folk alone perhaps are responsible. They did not, or could not, live up to the appeal for which Miss Horniman's long term of activity there in repertory stood. She has the credit of bringing to the front the strong, virile Manchester school, as represented by Harold Brighouse and others. His "Convents," "Garside's Career," "Lonesome Like," "Spring in Bloomsbury," and several other noted pieces were first played there; so were Stanley Houghton's "The Master of the House," "The Younger Generation," and "Hindle Wakes." Bernard Shaw's "Press Cuttings" also made its initial bow there. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the changes in the fortunes of the Gaiety have come long after the Manchester school has made a name and erected a permanent tablet for itself on the wider stage of the English-speaking world.

MANY will regret, and many others will rejoice that the English "public school tradition" shows signs of forsaking its well-known Victorian form and taking unto itself new shape and ideals. The old tradition had staunch supporters and bitter antagonists. The former pointed proudly to the ineradicable ideas of fair play, of private honor, of public obligation, which the public school boy acquired and then disseminated throughout the country. The latter would have it that, socially, the product of the public school had few attractions for any outside his own narrow circle and that, in the big problems of the day, he showed more skill in maintaining his aloofness than in helping to unravel the difficulties. But, whatever may be said for or against the old tradition, the new one, as it has recently been explained by Sir Michael Sadler, the educationist, retains some of the best features of the old, while setting itself seriously to work for social peace and for friendly, energetic cooperation between all classes of the State.

FROM the number of witnesses who have asked to be heard, before the House Ways and Means Committee of the United States Congress, on tax revision, it seems as if there would be vigorous opposition to every tax now in existence and every tax proposed. Perhaps that is natural enough, for no one is enthusiastic about being taxed. But if all these objectors will remember that approximately 92 per cent of the taxes are due to war, and will direct some of their efforts toward a reduction in armaments, they will perhaps reduce the load, and will waste less time in trying to shift it to other shoulders.

ACCORDING to a publicity item just sent out by an American automobile manufacturing company, a car, which has made its manufacturers widely known, has just climbed Mt. Wilson in California, backwards, a rise of 4636 feet in nine miles, to show the merits of a cooling system. Four passengers went along, and the trip was full of thrills. Here is a form of mountain climbing that has not been essayed before, and perhaps cars of rival companies, from now on, will be seen competing for hill-climbing honors in reverse instead of straight ahead!

HERE is an awkward compliment for the Americanization enthusiasts. A letter, quoted in The Atlantic Monthly, from a Japanese woman residing in the interior of Japan, contains the following allusion to local attempts at Americanization: "M— wants to change this house intirely into foreign house so he can walk in with dirty shoes." Perhaps the enthusiasts in question had better follow Alice's example and "turn pale and change the subject," or, rather, divert it to the latest American designs in vacuum cleaners and carpet restorers.